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CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

For Afternoon Dispatches see Second Page.

For "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Our subscribers will please remit us no postage stamps of the kind now in use, as this species of currency will become "up-tail" in this city, on the 27th inst., after which date we can neither sell, use nor exchange them. The new style of stamps will be received in payment of subscription; but they must be of the denomination of one and three cents, as we cannot dispose of those of a higher value.

FALLING BACK.

A dispatch from Ironton, Mo., announces that Gen. Hardee has fallen back from Greenville to Reve's Ferry, sixteen miles north of his former position, where he is fortifying. This does not look like a speedy capture of St. Louis. If the report of the movement of Hardee is confirmed, McCulloch's northward movement will receive a sudden check, inasmuch as the progress of either wing of the rebel army depends upon the progress and support of the other.

THE TRAITORS IN WASHINGTON.

The traitors in the Federal Capital are shaking in their boots and gaiters. The spies of the rebel army, male and female, are being rapidly hunted down and arrested. Better late than ever. Mrs. Senator Gwin, who has been stuffing her trunks and crinoline with treasonable correspondence, and exercising her talents in seducing young officers from their allegiance, has been overhauled. The row boats on the lower Potomac, one hundred or more in number, have been seized by the Government, and that important line of communication cut off. Gen. McClellan's reforms are searching and thorough.

THE NEW P. O. STAMPS AND ENVELOPES.

A number of our friends in the country ask if the old style of stamps and stamped envelopes are no longer good in their respective localities. We answer that the old stamps are good at all offices in Illinois and Indiana which may not be earlier supplied with the new, until the first of October next; good at all offices in States not earlier supplied with the new, until the 10th of September. In Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, the old envelopes are good until October 1st, and the old stamps until October 15th, except at offices which are supplied with the new prior to those dates.

In every instance in which a post-office is supplied with the new stamps and stamped envelopes, the postmaster will, undoubtedly, be instructed to exchange the new for the old. The Government does not propose to defraud any honest holder; but to carry out its object successfully, the time for making exchanges is necessarily limited at each office to a few days.

BULL RUN IN EUROPE.

The exaggerated and distorted accounts of the Bull Run affair published in the English papers, have doubtless done the National cause considerable mischief. But we must not place too much reliance on the effect produced by those first statements. The subsequent reports modified the impression very much, and the people of Europe have discovered before this time that the Federal arms met with merely a check, and not an irretrievable disaster.

The London *Times* seems to be the most hostile and violent of the English press against the American cause. It is employing all its power and influence to help the rebels and injure the loyalists. Its shafts are specially directed against the anticipated American loan. Its columns team with cautions to European capitalists, warning them to touch not the Yankee 7 per cents on their peril, and charging that our Government is wholly unworthy of credit or confidence. Its readers will have occasion to think otherwise when they learn the action of American capitalists who so promptly subscribed one hundred and fifty millions to carry on the war. By the time this Government will need to offer its bonds in European markets, there will be plenty of takers in despite of the venomous tory *Times* and its backers.

SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.

The popular indignation against secession newspapers has become so hot in some parts of the country, that the people have summarily abated several of them. In other instances the tory editors have been tarred and feathered, and made to kneel down, make a regular confession of their offence against the national cause, and swear that they would never again write against the Republic, or publish articles in favor of secession or rebellion.

In the city of New York, the Grand Jury presented bills of indictment against three secession sheets, viz: the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Daily News* and the *Day Book*, which had been guilty of daily pleading the cause of the enemy, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating all unfavorable intelligence and laboring to the utmost of their power, to dishearten the friends of the Union, and strengthen the hands of rebels.

The P. M. General issued the following order concerning those papers:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

To the Post Master, New York City:

The Post Master General directs that from and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York city, which were lately presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails. I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] T. B. TROTT, Chief Clerk.

This order would not effectually suppress the circulation of the secession sheets, as they could still distribute their treason through the Express companies. The Government therefore has directed the United States Marshal in New York to close them up. The question to determine is, whether the Government or the populace shall suppress them. If the former declines performing its duty, the latter will take them in hand. The seditious sheets must be stopped while the war lasts.

A leading newspaper in New York, can give more substantial aid to the rebellion and inflict more damage on the Government than a dozen rebel regiments. The editors of those sheets, who are creating the impression that the country is waging an "unholy and unjust war" against the rebels, and are crying "Peace," and hanging out white flags, are doing infinitely more toward aiding the rebellion than they could possibly do with arms in their hands, fighting in the rebel ranks. Why, then, should they not be held to the same responsibility? When a man takes sides with the enemies of his country, his guilt does not depend on the *mode*, but on the *fact* of his support. His speaking or writing, or printing, may be as dangerous and as treasonable as any other mode of action. And, whenever a newspaper becomes dangerous to the existence of the Government, it should be punished by fine or suspension. The people of the loyal States are at war with the rebels, and if any persons are found among them giving aid or comfort to the enemy, either by word or deed, they must be treated as public enemies. When the very existence of the Nation is at stake, disloyal men must at least, keep quiet.

We commend to the reading public an article found in another column from EDWARD EVERETT, on secession newspapers in the North. Mr. Everett is known to be one of the most conservative, prudent, cautious men in America. He asks, "why "should those treasonable journals be allowed to diffuse their poison, and mislead "and dishearten the people, and undermine and break down the Constitutional "Government?" "We ought to remember," he says, "that in tolerating a traitorous "press among ourselves we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at "home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party." He declares, with emphasis, "that it is an absurdity in terms, under the "venerable name of liberty of the press, to "permit the systematic and licentious abuse "of a Government which is tasked to the "utmost in defending the country from "general disintegration and political chaos." There is grave weight in these words.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Loyal Sentiment in the Old North State—Formation of Union Lodges—A Union Brigade Enrolled—Provisional Government Contemplated.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

HILLSBORO, N. C., Aug. 7, 1861.

No doubt many of your readers would be gratified to hear from North Carolina, and I am, therefore, induced to write you a few lines.

Thank God! the Union sentiment "still lives," in spite of Calhounism, under the guise of secession and an affected devotion to "Southern rights," to crush it out. There are yet thousands of loyal men in this good, honest, conservative old Commonwealth, who will never cease to believe with Clay and Webster, to whose teachings our people have ever reverently listened, that their allegiance to the Union framed by our fathers is first and highest. This State, like Kentucky and Tennessee, was Whig, and its population are thoroughly imbued with the truthful and saving tenets of that grand though now shattered party. The notions of South Carolina nullifiers and disorganizers never found favor among North Carolinians. They have stood by the old landmarks of sound government and correct political theory, notwithstanding the defeats and humiliation of later days, which have now unhappily culminated in a threatened disruption of this great Republic. For five years past we have groaned under the miserable heresy of secession, which is the legitimate result of the doctrines of John C. Calhoun, and has broken the holy bond that made us a constituent part of the American nation. It has broken it, I say, but I trust not entirely or forever, for our citizens are not all traitors, or even a majority of them. As you know, we are overawed and silent for the present; but "truth crushed to earth shall rise again," and our liberties, though now temporarily subverted, are destined to a resurrection.

The Union Lodges now extend over all the State, and are fast increasing. Many of our first men, whose names are not unknown to the national ear, are numbered among the adherents of this degree of loyalty. The organization is necessarily secret, because free speech is not allowed by the usurpers who tyrannize over us. But we have already spoken to the country, and to the minions of Jeff. Davis, in the election of loyal Congressmen who will take their seats at Washington in December next, and then speak for themselves and their constituents in no equivocal or timid voice.

A brigade of loyal North Carolinians has been raised in this portion of the State, and their services will be shortly tendered to the Federal Government, to aid in suppressing this most unholy rebellion, which is aimed no less at our own dearest domestic rights and privileges as freemen, than it is at the National supremacy. The tender will be made through that gallant and heroic champion of the Union, Col. Foster, a man who shrinks from no responsibility, and whose heart knows no such sentiment as fear. The country will owe him a debt of gratitude for efficient aid in crippling the most unhallowed insurrection against good government ever known in history.

A provisional government, similar to the one established in Western Virginia, will be set on foot before many months, and its institution will be hailed with loud rejoicings by the oppressed and outraged people of the whole State. *Our people never voted in favor of secession.* They recorded themselves last February by a majority of two to one for the Union and the Constitution. Last May the State was rushed out of the Union, just after the secession of Virginia, by a convention of traitorous demagogues, who perpetrated upon us a *coup d'etat* of most reckless and unblushing audacity. The ordinance of secession was never submitted to the people. But the day of reckoning is coming, and a sure and swift punishment awaits the miscreants who have conspired to despoil us of our freedom. Give us your prayers and sympathy in our efforts for deliverance. R. S. M.

REBEL SPIES ARRESTED.

Drafts for $100,000 Seized—Advantages of a "Pocket in a Shirt."

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, 23d.]

Three men, named Thomas J. Carson, Walter W. Kelly and Wm. M. Pegram, were brought to the city last evening, from Harrisburg, by Detectives Taggart and Franklin, and Deputy U. S. Marshal Sharkey. They are suspected of being spies, and were arrested in Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, upon their arrival from Chambersburg, a dispatch announcing that they had passed through the lines at Williamsport, Md.

Carson is about fifty years of age. He was formerly a broker in New York, but for several years has been residing in Baltimore. He owns property in Virginia, and alleges that he has been there in relation to it. Among his property is the Montpelier Farm. Upon his person was found a pass from Gen. Cooper, of Maryland, and also a pass from the rebel Secretary of War, permitting him to visit the South but excluding him from the camps.

Pegram is about thirty years of age. He also belongs to Baltimore, and is very frank in all his statements. He says that he has been on a visit to his father and mother, who reside in Virginia. When about to start, Pegram states that the wife of a captain in our army requested him to ascertain something about him, as he had not been heard from since the battle of Bull Run. Pegram went to Richmond upon this errand, found the captain there a prisoner, and intended informing his wife of the fact. While in Richmond, he was requested to carry some letters North, and these letters were found in his carpet bag. These were addressed to Judge Brewer, at Annapolis, George W. Brewer and Mrs. M. Humphreys, at Baltimore. Upon examination they were found to be from J. W. Brewer, of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, and contained principally a description of the battle of Bull Run.

Kelly is a young man, apparently not over thirty years of age. He claims to be a British subject, and, to substantiate his claim, produced a passport signed by the British Consul of Baltimore and countersigned by the Secretary of State. His valise contained nothing of a suspicious character. His person was closely examined, but, apparently, he had no papers about him. He had taken off all his clothing, except his undershirt.

The moment of suspense during which Mr. Kelly stood thus before his curious captors, must have been a rather agonizing one. But fancy his feelings when the officer remarked something peculiar in the hang of the shirt, and fancy them when he was ordered to take it off. He trembled and turned pale, and his bare knees shook and knocked together. He could not endure the shock to his modesty; he called for water; he was on the point of fainting. But the officers were inexorable. The shirt came off, and the treason as well as the person of Mr. Kelly was laid bare. The shirt was a marvel of ingenious needle work, having various well-concealed pockets, in which were found numerous letters from the South: some from men in the rebel army to their friends in Baltimore; others to men in New York, and a number for Europe. In addition to this, there were various bills of sale, dated at Richmond, for pork and other articles, and large packages of money, principally in notes on banks in the Confederate States. All of these articles, says the reporter, were done up in neat packages, and looked as if they had been subjected to the pressure of an hydraulic press.

Among them were drafts amounting to about $100,000, drawn by parties in Richmond, principally upon New York bankers. One draft alone was for $65,000. They were made payable to the order of Carson. The letters were all sewed up in the false pocket.

In addition to the drafts found, the prisoners had upon their persons about $3,000 in money. They were handed over to U. S. Marshal Millward this morning, to await a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner.

FROM LONDON.

The Battle of Bull Run, and its effect upon European Nations—The Question of the Blockade—The Effort to Break Down American Credit in England—Danger from France.

[N. Y. Times Correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

The news of the battle of Bull Run came down on us like a thunder-clap last Sunday. Extras were hawked about the streets that morning, containing a telegram of the blackest description—much worse than the newspaper accounts of the next morning justified—and the consternation among the loyalists was very great. Subsequent advices somewhat relieved our alarm, but only increased the sense of shame and mortification; and Mr. Russell's letter in the *Times* so brilliant, so lifelike, and yet so humiliating, gave the last blow to our wounded national pride. Of course the very ability of Mr. Russell's description increased the bitterness of the punishment, and caused great indignation; Yet I confess that I cannot see the justice of the anger that would punish him for telling merely what he saw. [He did not see. ED.] If it was so—we ought rather to own up fairly, and to see that such a disgrace never occurs again.

Of course, the first thought after the realization of the strength of the blow, was what would be its effect on European nations, and particularly on England. That it could not but be very bad, every one knew, and we were not slow to feel. The *Times* at once came out in a tone so needlessly insulting and so wantonly malignant, that no one could doubt any longer, even if there had been any doubt, on which side its sympathies lie. One can bear with Mr. Russell somewhat, for whatever hot-headed people may say, his letters have been active agents in our favor here, and his influence has been thrown generally on our side. But it has uniformly been in spite of the controlling influence of the journal itself, and its editors, it is said, do not hesitate to call him an Abolitionist of the deepest dye. This time their bitterly, unfair attack was so flagrant as to call out the protest of at least two of the liberal papers, which commented in the warmest style on the language which the *Times* used.

Its course is more likely ultimately to react in our favor here, than to hurt us; and in throwing off its mask, it has partly destroyed its own power for evil. The English Government does not often act precipitately, and it is not likely to do so now. Of recognition of the insurgents there seems no present danger, but it is not so certain that this check will not encourage the cotton interest to make an effort to set aside our blockade. After all, the action of England will depend on events. You on the other side of the water will be able to predict it before we can, according as the war progresses well or otherwise. As yet, however, no one knows of any intention of this Government to interfere with the blockade. It is certain, or so near certain as anything can be, that the British fleets are ordered to respect it faithfully and without cavil or quibble, any statement to the contrary notwithstanding, and if the time shall come when this rule will be broken through, the British Government will do it with its eyes open as to the consequences, and will hardly venture on the step without the assistance of France.

Another piece of engineering against us is also evident in the columns of the *Times* and elsewhere. It has been very plain here, for some time past, that a systematic effort was being made to beat down our credit in the money market. The daily papers are beginning to teem with money articles, leaders, chance paragraphs, all tending to represent our credit as good for nothing, and thus to drive us out of the market, and leave us at the mercy of a few rich and powerful Jews. As usual, the *Times* is conspicuous in this attack also, and of late its money articles have contained systematic and transparently intentional misrepresentations and falsifications of our whole past financial history and present condition. The hand of Mr. Yancey and his friends is also evident in this work. Their energy has been stimulated by their late success to fresh efforts here, but in general the move seems to be a merely financial one, and those are principally at the bottom of it who expect themselves to get the loan into their own hands. The defeat at Bull Run has, if anything, rather overdone the thing, even from their point of view. For the moment our credit is nowhere, and it would be useless to attempt to raise money here now, until our armies have recovered the ground which has been lost.

Nor have we anything better to expect from France. Accident and a more cautious mode of action has placed France in a better position before the Americans than England has occupied; but I have strong reasons to believe that we have really fewer friends there than here. Here at least we have a party, and an active and respectable one, who comprehend our position, and will do all they can to sustain us. It is not so on the other side of the channel. Their sympathies—so far as they are really engaged in our affairs—lie on the side of their relatives in Louisiana. In England the recognition of our insurgents would create a struggle that would inevitably overthrow the Ministry. In France the Emperor has but to say the word, and the whole nation would acquiesce, as it always does. That he will say that word as soon as England does, I have as yet heard nothing to make me doubt.

FROM PARIS.

The News of the Battle of Bull Run—Attacks of the Press upon the North—Reports of the Recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Danger to be apprehended from England.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Adversity makes enemies. Everybody now finds a kick for the defeated party at Manassas. In all, or nearly all, the accounts that are sent to Europe of the deplorable affair, the North is talked of as a used up and defeated party. In Europe, so much is thought of the first battle of a campaign, that whoever gains it is regarded as the probable winner of the last. The journals are not sparing in their taunts, but none of them quite reach the crushing irony of the London *Times*, in its issue of Wednesday last. It is a well-known fact that people prefer to read attacks rather than defences of a cause, whether good or bad; and on this account the public in France and England have been fed lately almost entirely on falsehoods and sarcasms against the North. With the noise, therefore, that has been constantly made against the cause of the Union, it is not surprising that we hear now of Bourse reports, both here and at London, to the effect that the Southern Confederacy has been recognized by France. The reports are absurd, of course, but they are valuable indices of the current of events. The friends of the Union, strong in the justice of their cause, have taken little pains to stem the tide of misrepresentation and abuse which has been poured forth lately through the European press, to prejudice and poison the public mind, for they felt that the Union army at a proper time would give a better reply to all these slanders than any they could make. The affair at Manassas has now placed a new arm in the hands of the Southern party and their colleagues, the European haters of Republican institutions, with which to attack the Union party. Fortunately, we have the most positive assurance that the Emperor of France is determined to stand a neutral observer of the fight till it is finished, and one or the other party renounces the struggle; and since that is all the Government of Washington asks of him, we cannot see any occasion for alarm or uneasiness as to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is to England that you must look for danger, not on the subject of recognition, for that only occupies secondary ground, but on that of cotton and the blockade. If New Orleans, Mobile or Charleston be not opened by January to the exportation of cotton, you will have trouble with that power. And if England sees herself obliged to provoke further the displeasure of the friends of the Union, she will see that it is her interest that the Union is permanently dissolved, and crippled in all its parts. The London papers are boldly discussing this subject of the blockade in connection with the next cotton crop, and what is more significant still, Englishmen in this quarter no longer disavow the sentiments of their papers as not being those of the English people. We already know what the sentiments of the English Cabinet are; if the people of England only half-way sustain the Cabinet, the question is decided against us.

Would it not be strange if you could derive, all the way from Paris, the plan and campaign of Jeff. Davis and his Generals? One of the Paris correspondents of the *Independence Belge*, who is evidently in relation with the Southern agents at Paris, writes to his paper since the Manassas affair, among other things relating to that event, the following:

"By private letters from America relating to the terrible fight at Manassas, we learn that the Confederate Government is not disposed to compromise the fruits of its victory in assuming the offensive against its beaten enemies. It will content itself with guarding the extensive lines of defence, and will only decide upon a diversion on Washington in case the National Army shall attempt to penetrate the Southern States by the Ohio and Mississippi."

Since the article from the *Journal des Debats*, which I sent you ten days ago, that paper has published two other articles on the American question, both against the North, and both very ably written. We may, therefore, class the Orleanist paper among the converts which the Southern agents have been able to make to their cause. The *Patrie* has also lately gone over to the enemy, while the *Constitutionnel* is also there, not from principle, but because accident has placed its American columns in the hands of a Louisianian and a secessionist. To these three journals may be added the legitimist and Catholic sheets, the *Union*, the *Monde* and the *Gazette de France*, who oppose the North of course, because they detest free institutions and republicanism under any form. We can only claim now as decidedly ours the *Opinion Nationale*, the *Siecle* and the *Presse*, the three liberal and democratic papers of Paris. Fortunately they are the three papers of Paris the most read, and we can well afford to see the *Patrie*, the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Debats*, Bonapartist and Orleans sheets, join hands under the slavery flag of Jeff. Davis with the ultramontane and reactionary sheets, like the three cited above. Things have at last found their proper level; the company is now properly sorted; we have the Emperor and the liberal, progressive Press; they have fallen into companionship with the monarchical, anti-republican, reactionary press. We wish them joy of their society. MALAKOFF.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

THE REBEL STAMPEDE.

It has been ascertained that the late withdrawal of rebel troops back to Centreville was in reality a stampede of eleven regiments, who took a fright, and abandoning everything, ran for the rear as fast as they could go, and until daylight revealed to them the fact that there were no Union troops following. They had been impressed for two or three days that they were to be attacked, and hearing some firing of pickets in the front on Monday night, the main bodies at Vienna and at Fairfax Court House scampered away in hot haste to Germantown, at which point the roads from the two places come together. Both corps conjectured themselves to be flanked, and sent out flags of truce to arrange terms of surrender.

THE REBELS AND NON-COMBATANTS.

I learn that the position of the Quakers of Loudon county, as non-combatants, has not been respected by the rebel troops. Though they have not attempted to press any of them into the rebel ranks, yet they have not hesitated in taking from them horses, wagons, provisions or anything that they required for the subsistence, transportation or comfort of their troops.

RATHER IRISH.

The following communication was received to-day by Gen. Mansfield:

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN, Aug. 23.

SIR: I have to report that Capt. Thos. McDevitt, Company A, Second Rhode Island [illegible], died in Hospital to-day, at 11 o'clock. He wishes to get a free pass for the purpose of taking his body to New York. Very respectfully.

The communication is signed by the Assistant Surgeon, whom it is needless to say is an Irishman.

GEN. SCOTT'S COACHMAN.

The day after the battle of Bull Run, Peter Eganoff, Gen. Scott's coachman, crossed into Virginia to exercise the horse of a member of Gen. Mansfield's staff. He was not heard of afterwards, and, it was supposed that he had voluntarily gone to the enemy. A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Richmond, via Aquia Creek, informed Gen. Scott that Eganoff had incautiously but unwittingly gone beyond our lines, and was surprised by the rebel pickets. He at first refused to tell who he was, but at last disclosed his position, and the capture so much elated the rebels that they sent him on to Richmond, where he is now employed cooking for United States prisoners.

BAD FOR THE REBELS.

The greatest activity prevails in the department of the Provost Marshal. So well informed is he of the movements of secession agents in this city, that scarcely any information of a trustworthy character now reaches the rebels in Virginia.

To day, a resident of this city, named Donnelly, who was in the rebel ranks at Bull Run, ventured to come to Georgetown. His arrival was expected, and when he reached Georgetown he was at once arrested.

Yesterday, two canal boats, loaded with salt and flour at Georgetown, and which were consigned to some point in Northwestern Maryland, was seized and held. It is believed that their ultimate destination was across the Potomac, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry.

From Western Virginia—Skirmish at Hawk's Nest.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

CLARKSBURG, Va., August 22.

We have been in a state of expectation for a fortnight, and are yet waiting for orders. I have no explanation to offer for delay beyond that previously stated. The reasons, no doubt are sufficient. We had orders to move at daylight yesterday morning, but they were countermanded, and our camp still rests on the artificial bluff above the railroad depot.

Gen. Rosecrans received a message last night from Gen. Cox, reporting a skirmish near Hawk's Nest, eight miles above Gauley, on Wednesday. Cox's vanguard were barricaded in the road, and were attacked by a strong detachment of rebels, who were repulsed after a sharp fight, and driven back some four miles. The enemy's loss is reported fifty killed, with only one missing on our side. There is no doubt about the fight and retreat of the rebels, but the mortuary statistics are a little dubious. I made up a telegram for you giving an account of the affair, but further advices having been received at Gallipolis, my dispatch was recalled, and another was sent from Gallipolis to the Associated Press. The foregoing report was received from Gen. Cox, and is, therefore, reliable.

A violent secessionist, named Hickman, was killed by one of our troopers, 15 miles below here, Wednesday. He had been mischievous, and his arrest was ordered. Upon being discovered, he fled and shouted to the trooper to "shoot and be d——d." The trooper fired, and the rebel died.

Another of the same stripe, named Marsh, was killed in a similar manner, on the same day, below Buckhannon. The latter was a well known rebel spy.

Edward Everett on Secession Newspapers in the South.

[From the New York Ledger.]

At the present time, those citizens in some of the border States who sympathize with the Confederates think it hard that they cannot be at peace and at war, in the Union and out of it, at the same time. They claim the protection of the Constitution as in a time of profound peace and universal obedience to the laws, while they render secret, and, when circumstances admit, open aid to those arrayed in arms against them. They assault the forces moving to the defense of the capital; they convey supplies and arms to the enemy; they recruit his ranks openly and by stealth, and to effect these objects they sometimes avail themselves of official position and authority derived from the government which they assail; and when that government, in self defense, interferes to arrest these treasonable movements and machinations, they clamor that the liberties of the citizen are invaded.

There are presses, for the most part in the border States, though some of them are found in cities more remote from the scene of action, which are daily *pleading the cause of the enemy*, misrepresenting and vilifying the Government of the United States, exaggerating every article of unfavorable intelligence, and exerting themselves to the utmost to dishearten the friends and defenders of the Constitution and the Union. But such is the all but superstitious devotion of the people to the liberty of the press, that these pernicious journals have, with the exception of a single instance in St. Louis, never been interfered with. It seems to have been thought better by those in authority to tolerate the mischief of these unpatriotic presses, than to elevate them to greater importance by prosecution, or to encroach in the slightest degree upon the freedom of public discussion, which in ordinary times is justly regarded as one of the greatest safeguards of liberty. But *it is preposterous to sacrifice the end to the means.* We should in this respect learn wisdom from the enemies of the Union. While we regard as unbecoming our Christian civilization that resort to lynch law, by which every expression adverse to the popular sentiment is suppressed in the seceding States, we ought to remember that in *tolerating a traitorous press among ourselves we practice a liberality which awakens no gratitude at home, and is never reciprocated by the opposing party.* It is, in fact, an absurdity in terms, under the venerable name of the liberty of the press, *to permit the systematic and licentious abuse of a Government which is tasked to the utmost in defending the country from general disintegration and political chaos.* The Governor of Malta was once censured in Parliament for some alleged severity towards the editor of a journal in that island, and the liberty of the press was declared to be in danger. The Duke of Wellington said he was as friendly as anybody to the liberty of the press in London, but a free press in the island of Malta was as much out of place as it would be on the quarter deck of a man-of-war. We suppose the most enthusiastic champion of the liberty of the press would hardly think it right to publish a journal within the walls of Fort McHenry, in which the officers of that garrison should be daily advised to desert, and the men be constantly excited to mutiny; and whose columns should be filled with persistent abuse of the government and all engaged in its defense. Why should journals of that description be allowed to diffuse their poison beneath its walls amidst the excitable populace of a large city?

So too with reference to the freedom of speech in debate, one of the vital conditions of republican liberty. The late session in Congress has witnessed a magnanimity on the part of the majority in both houses of a truly romantic cast. The acts and the motives of the government, in the suppression of the insurrection, (admitted by one of its most distinguished chiefs to proceed plainly from the disappointment of leading aspirants to office,) have been assailed from day to day with a virulence and a persistence which would be harmless in time of peace, but which in time of war can have no other effect upon the popular mind, than to perplex and dishearten those who are staking life and fortune on the cause of the country. This generosity excites no gratitude on the part of those toward whom it is practiced; and so far from being reciprocated, the member of the Confederate Congress at Montgomery or Richmond, who should assail the conduct or policy of that body, as the Government of the United States has been assailed by the sympathizers with secession at Washington, would not reach his hotel in safety. He would swing from the next lamp post.

Must Make up their Minds to Fight.

The controversy between the secessionists and the Union men in Kentucky is waxing warm. The Louisville *Journal*, August 22d, uses the following emphatic language:

Now, gentlemen of the secession party, you must stop ere the Rubicon is passed. Be assured that while we, the Union men of Kentucky, have no thought of invading Tennessee, and while we sincerely and earnestly wish peace with you—be assured, we say, that if you attempt to carry out this villainous scheme, you may make up your minds *to fight.* The Union men of Kentucky are not entirely unprepared to meet such an emergency. They have struggled for peace from the commencement of this conflict. They desire it now. But if you have made up your minds to give them WAR, THEY WILL MEET THE ISSUE AS BECOMES BRAVE, TRUE AND LOYAL KENTUCKIANS. God forbid that you shall persist in such an issue.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

Bad Look for Rebels in Washington—Male and Female.

Prospect of a Fight at Athens, Mo.

IMPORTANT FROM CALIFORNIA.

A REBEL CAVALRY COMPANY ROUTED IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

110,000 Troops in and Around Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1861.

A DANGEROUS WOMAN AT LARGE.

In Mrs. Senator Gwin's trunk were plans of the fortifications about Washington, traced from those in the War Department. Efforts are making to discover the traitor who drew them for her. She is at West Point, working upon the cadets, two of whom she seduced South last summer.

MARTIAL LAW, ETC.

It is rumored that martial law is to be proclaimed here.

The new order applying the proclamation against commercial intercourse to the letter and express lines, is intended absolutely to close intercourse with the South.

The London *Times'* correspondent, Russell, has a pass to the 31st, procured on the application of Gen. Scott. All other correspondents are refused, by order from McClellan, made yesterday.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1861.

Gen. Hunter goes to Chicago to take command of Illinois troops to-morrow. Capt. James B. Fry, formerly McDowell's, is his chief of staff.

A naval expedition on the Western rivers is on foot. Capt. Foote is ordered to the general command on the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio.

The work of sinking stone-filled hulks is going on. After finishing with the Carolina inlets, more Southern points will be dealt with.

Gen. McClellan had intended a reconnoissance in force at about the time of the rebel stampede. But for receiving news of it they might have been cut off.

It is not strictly correct that no arms were ordered until McClellan came here. Some small contracts were made, the fruits whereof are expected within two or three weeks. No special agent to purchase was sent till after the Bull Run affair.

Among the arrests are William T. Walker, messenger in the General Post Office, and Dr. Manning, of Georgetown, former correspondent of the Norfolk *Day Book*. It is said he still corresponds with rebel prints. The police are on the lookout for more distinguished traitors. A number of women will be in custody as soon as clues to their whereabouts are discovered.

Over one hundred boats were picked up by the tug boat last night below Alexandria to prevent rebels using them. The Maryland shore is cleaned out of them.

The oath was applied to the employees in the Quartermaster's Department to-day.

Henceforward it is required of all applicants for pensions.

Salaries in the Patent office were reduced to-day.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, August 26, 1861.

A riot occurred to-day at Rendi's Garden, among a lot of soldiers. Provost Marshal McKinstry at once proceeded to the ground, and succeeded in quelling it before any serious result. To prevent the daily increasing occurrences of the kind, Major McKinstry has issued the following proclamation, which will appear in the papers and go into effect to-morrow morning:

PROCLAMATION.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL,
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26, 1861.

The disturbance of the public peace to-day having been traced, by this department, to the unauthorized and improper sale of liquor to soldiers by irresponsible and ill-disposed persons, it is hereby ordered that from and after this date, until further notice, all saloons and bar-rooms, and other places kept for the retailing of spirituous or intoxicating liquors in the city and county of St. Louis, except the saloons connected with the principal hotels, and such others as may, after due investigation, receive special permission to open, be and remain closed, and the sale, exchange or giving away of any such intoxicating liquors or beverages, except as hereinbefore excepted, is hereby expressly forbidden. Any violation or evasion of this order will be visited with severe punishment.

[Signed.] J. MCKINSTRY, Provost Marshal.

Trouble is apprehended in consequence of these stringent measures, but law-abiding citizens hail them with joy. In consequence of the large numbers of troops constantly arriving, the order was absolutely necessary, as disorders and riots were becoming numerous.

The party that went out to Springfield with a flag of truce, reached Rolla last night and will arrive here at 12 o'clock to-night, being several hours behind time. They bring with them the body of General Lyon. It will remain at the depot to-night and be received with the honors due to a Brigadier General, in the morning. A body of Home Guards have been ordered out and will keep watch over the illustrious dead during the night.

The city is quiet.

THE LATE GEN. LYON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROLLA, Mo., August 26.

The body of the late General Lyon reached here last evening, and left this morning for St. Louis. The body is much decomposed—so much so as to render the features unrecognizable. Capt. Cavender and Lieut. Morton returned with the ambulance.

STURGES RIFLES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

Fifty privates, two commissioned officers and two non-commissioned officers of the Sturges Rifle corps, as guard, accompanied the mutineers of the New York 79th to Fortress Monroe.

News from the South.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.—Adams Express Company has discontinued sending letters South. Those now received and arriving from the North will be returned to the senders.

A flag was presented at Camp Joe Holt to a company of Gen. Rosseau's Brigade, entitled the Louisville Legion, by citizens of Louisville. There was an immense concourse in attendance.

The Memphis *Appeal* says it is informed that Lee had completely surrounded Rosecrans in western Virginia, and would probably capture him.

The Knoxville *Register* says Nelson's card won't answer, and he will have to visit Richmond again before getting all right.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* insists that landlords must reduce their rents, as business is stagnant and property largely depreciated.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says the Kanawha valley is worth a military expedition on account of its salt alone.

The Mobile *Register*, of the 23d, strongly urges the South not to let the new Confederate notes sink below par in any part of the Southern Confederacy, and asks the Mobile merchants to take them at par as a duty.

The Memphis *Appeal's* Richmond correspondent says the fact that the French agents there are buying tobacco, is significant of the future purposes of the French Government.

Supposed Design to Assassinate Gen. McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The Philadelphia *Press* of to-day says Gen. McClellan went out seven miles last Friday to review General Hooker's Brigade; he returned to the city after dark. During the review a number of secessionists were discovered, in ambush and were arrested near the road, between the troops and the city. It is thought their object was to assassinate McClellan.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernia and City of Washington.

FARTHER POINT, 1 P. M., Aug. 26.—The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool on the 15th, via Londonderry the 16th, is in sight.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Aug. 26.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 14th, via Queenstown the 15th, passed Cape Race this (Friday) afternoon. Her dates are 4 days later than already received. Breadstuffs are easier, and weather fine for crops. Provisions dull. Consols 90⅞@90¼. Political news is unimportant.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Great Eastern, from Quebec, arrived at Holly Head the 15th.

The *London Times* city article expatiates on the financial difficulties accumulating against the American Government, and says that the most earnest of the friends of America must see that the difficulties thus in sight, may accumulate with sufficient rapidity to bring the North and South to reason.

The following is a copy of the news by the City of Washington. The English papers are daily engrossed with the American question.

The London *Globe* denies by authority the statement that Admiral Milne has reported the blockade of the Southern ports ineffective, and says that no general report on the subject has been officially received.

The London *Times*, in an editorial, endeavors to show the enormous financial difficulties which the Washington Government will have to encounter.

The *Times* also publishes another letter from Mr. Russell, which is generally discouraging for the North.

The special agents of the Cotton Supply Association had reached Egypt, and were to have an interview with the Viceroy on the subject of cotton cultivation.

The harvest in France is progressing satisfactorily, but the wheat crop will be deficient.

Paris Bourse is buoyant. Rentes 68f. 60c.

The first teas brought down from Hong Kong have reached Shanghae. The rates of new teas at Poo-chow continued extreme, and the relative inferiority of the present to the previous crop is confirmed.

Calcutta letters say the cotton question was the great topic of the day there, and every effort was being made to encourage its increased production.

The resolution of the British Government relative to privateers was expected to materially remove objections to shipping by American vessels.

Rio dates to the 25th of July have reached Lisbon. The shipments of coffee since the last mail, 84,000 bags; stock in port, 11,000 bags.

Late and Important from California.

OUTER STATION PACIFIC TELEGRAPH, Aug. 26—The Pony Express passed here at 1 P. M., with San Francisco dates to the 17th.

Advices from Victoria state that the steamer Caribee blew up above the Rapids on Frazer River. The Captain and six others were killed, and many passengers are missing.

The 15,000 men from California, to serve on the Plains, are rapidly organizing. Nine companies of infantry have already reported to Gen. Sumner, and the 500 cavalry are nearly all accepted. These troops are evidently being organized on a much better basis than many other volunteers recruited for the war. The entire force will be provided with the well made and substantial clothing that regular troops are entitled to.

There have been a large number of rumors in reference to the movements of Gen. A. S. Johnston, late in command of the Pacific Division, but the San Francisco papers call them untrue. It seems that Gen. Johnston started from Los Angelos with a company ostensibly with the destination of Texas. After the party left Los Angelos a disagreement occurred, and they divided. Gen. Johnston returned to this city and took passage for the East on the steamer. A portion of the original party proceeded into Mexico. The reports that Gen. Johnston had arrived in Virginia are incorrect.

From Washington—Secessionists Getting Alarmed.

[Special to Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Secessionists here are greatly alarmed by late arrests. They begin to think the matter is growing serious to them. Several persons of suspected loyalty are under the surveillance of the authorities.

The 79th Regiment Highlanders have been transferred to a new brigade.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Orders were forwarded to day to United States Pension Agents to administer the oath of allegiance to all drawing pensions.

Capt. Foster is ordered to command all the naval forces on Western waters.

Richard Wallack was elected Mayor of Washington, vice Berrett.

Several soldiers claiming to be British subjects have been discharged from the army through the intervention of Lord Lyons.

It is useless to apply to the Secretary of War for military appointments. There are no vacancies except such as are reserved for meritorious conduct.

Jim Green Marching on Athens, Mo.—Prospect of a Fight.

KEOKUK, Aug. 26.—A private of Col. Moore's regiment arrived here from Athens, Mo., last night, in great haste, and states that Green is approaching with a force variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000. The Union pickets, 16 miles out, were driven in. 300 men left this city last night and this morning to reinforce Moore. Moore was in this city when the news came. He has 900 men besides those from here. The people in the adjoining townships have been notified. Reports this morning say Green camped within eight miles of Athens, last night. Moore has four cannon planted and is rapidly entrenching. Hurlbut is reported to be behind Green with 600 Union forces.

New York Items.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The U. S. Marshal of Rhode Island arrived here to-day, having as prisoner of state Wm. M. Fike, said to belong to Louisiana, charged with uttering seditious and treasonable sentiments at Newport, R. I. The gentleman from Louisiana was dispatched to Fort Lafayette.

The following have been contributed for the benefit of the families of volunteers now in service of the United States, viz: 2,000 bags of flour, each containing 28 pounds—1,500 of these are to be placed at the disposition of the Union defence committee of this city, and the remainder will be distributed in Brooklyn.

Seizure of Specie—A Skirmish.

KANSAS CITY, August 26.—On Friday, the 23d inst., $14,300 in gold, belonging to the Mechanics' and Union Banks of this place, was seized by order of Major R. T. Van Horn, commanding the reserve corps of the Home Guards.

Some excitement was created here Saturday by a skirmish between 20 mounted rebels on the north bank of the river and the ferry guard on the south bank, aided by a six pounder. Several shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt.

Secession Murder in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—On Saturday afternoon a Union man named Moore was killed, and another named Neal was mortally wounded, by a gang of five secessionists at Shotwell Toll Gate, Ky, seven miles from Covington. Both men were stabbed in the back. A party of Union men have gone in pursuit of the murderers, who have fled toward the Tennessee line.

Positions of Missouri Rebel Forces.

IRONTON, Mo., August 26.—Reports to-day give information of Hardee's forces withdrawing from Greenfield towards Reeve's Ferry, where they are fortifying; also to Peyton's station, nearer the Arkansas line. This seems to confirm previous reports that the eastern division of the rebels is hastening to join Gen. Pillow. A strong body of Jeff. Thompson's forces is represented to have occupied Benton, eight miles back of Commerce, where they are throwing up fortifications.

Open Night and Day.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The New York, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo offices of the New York, Albany and Buffalo telegraph lines are now kept open night and day, for the transaction of business, with the exception of the Sabbath. On Sunday night dispatches can be forwarded to and from the offices in question after 10 o'clock.

A Company of Rebel Cavalry Routed.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Our forces have had another sharp skirmish near Hawk's Nest with a company of rebel cavalry. The rebels were routed with loss of two prisoners and a considerable number wounded. A large number threw away their arms in their flight.

U. S. Government Refunds 40 per cent to Illinois.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *Post* learns that Government has refunded to Illinois 40 per cent. of the expenditure of the State in fitting out the volunteers, which gives the State $1,100,000.

Gen. Lyon's Body at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—The body of Gen. Lyon arrived on the train from Rolla to-night, and was escorted from the depot by two companies of soldiers. It is understood suitable honors will be paid to his remains to-morrow.

Contraband Goods taking a New Direction.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—The *Post* says a large quantity of provisions, including 9,000 barrels flour, went last week to Caracos and St. Thomas; and hints that they have gone to ports of the seceded States.

The Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 26.—The Pony Express has been abandoned between St. Joseph and a station 110 miles west. Letters will be obliged to go by stage from here to reach the Pony Express at that starting point.

Gen. Rosseau's Brigade.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26—Rosseau's Brigade, which had been ordered to march to St. Louis, has received a counter-order, and will remain at Camp Joe Holt for the present.

Naval.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Orders have been received from Washington to refit the Congress for blockading purposes. Mr. Holt of Kentucky is now here.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN WISCONSIN.

A White Family Murdered.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—The report of the massacre by Indians near Horicon, has been confirmed. Several families at a place called Kekoskee, about seven miles north of Horicon, were murdered, and their houses burned. It is said the Indians have threatened those towns before. They want the ground. They say it belongs to them. The citizens of Horicon and adjoining neighborhood have started to meet the Indians. There may be some exaggeration, but coming from several different sources makes it very probable.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

HORICON, Wis., Aug. 26.—It is reported that eight hundred Indians are marching on this place from the north. It is stated that fourteen families have already been murdered by them. The statement is probably much exaggerated.

LATEST DISPATCH.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 26.—The report of the Indian massacre near Horicon was greatly exaggerated. Only one family was murdered, as an act of retaliation for shooting a pony belonging to the Indians.

Accident to the Steamship Ætna.

RIVER DULOUPE, August 26.—The ship Powerful, for Quebec, arrived here this afternoon. She brings five of the steamship Ætna's passengers. She reports that Ætna broke her crank shaft on the 7th, and was boarded by the Powerful on the 10th inst., in lat. 49 deg. 14 min, long. 38 deg. 53 min. The Ætna is in good order, but the engines completely stopped. She put back for Queenstown under sail.

The Rhinoceros.

LACROSSE, Aug. 26.—The following has just been handed in: Dan Rice's rhinoceros has been discovered in the river five miles below here. His headquarters are in a deep slough with muddy bottom. Yesterday he was seen in a corn field. He broke the ribs of a man named Eggleston, who got in his way while making for the river. A party has gone down with rope to capture the monster.

Interesting from Rolla—Exchange of Prisoners.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 26th.]

Col. Wyman, of the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, arrived by train last evening from his camp at Rolla. He reports that the prisoners taken by the enemy have all been released, and that those of them who were not wounded are daily arriving at Rolla. They come back in a pitiful plight, having been sent off without a morsel of food, the enemy, in fact, having scarcely any of that article to spare. They were compelled to take the oath not again to bear arms against "the Southern Confederacy."

On Wednesday Colonel Wyman released nearly all the prisoners in his custody, some seventy in number, without requiring their parole, and giving each of them five days subsistence. Many of them declared that they had seen enough service for Jeff. Davis & Co., and would not under any circumstances rejoin their comrades. Some of them had been forced into the ranks.

The prisoners on each side were exchanged by virtue of the agreement made to this effect. In this agreement it was understood that the exchange was to leave each prisoner free from the trammel of oath or parole.

In confirmation of previous reports, we learn that the main body of McCulloch's army, having been extensively reinforced, now amounts to about forty-thousand men, and is gradually moving towards Jefferson City. The advance guard of about eight hundred, probably under General Rains, is at Sedalia. Some seven thousand are at Bolivar, several thousand more at and near Lebanon, and the remainder similarly divided and foraging over an extensive section of the State. The enemy is believed to be continually in receipt of material assistance, and in expectancy of much more, in the form of wagons, tents, munitions, &c., from Tennessee and Arkansas.

It is plain that a tremendous effort is making to conquer Missouri for the cause of treason. Unless corresponding and superior exertions are opportunely put forth to frustrate and overwhelm him, there will remain an incalculable amount of suffering in store for Missouri, and of disaster for the country.

The Most Malignant Treason.

One of the treasonable newspapers lately presented by the Grand Jury, the *Freeman's Journal*, seems determined, if possible, to add the fury of religious rancor to the terrible civil strife in which the country is engaged. Among the regular apologies for treason which fill its pages this week is the following:

"We are convulsed and torn by that man from the tomb—New England Protestantism. The three or five thousand clergymen from that unclean corner of the earth have noticed that their creed as such was dead, their preaching vain, their exertions futile, and their only hold on the people was through their passions. These they have kindled, blown into flame, nursed and fed with the faggots of hatred against their neighbors of the South, and so cunningly filled their well-paying pews to repletement by means of the most unholy and unreasoning of human sentiments, under the guise of the sacred name of religion. The best things, in their abuse, are the worst. To offer a stone for bread is to outrage the possibilities of hunger; and to breed hatred and bloodshed is the utmost impalement of the feeling of devotion. ... to demands the final corruption of a false form of religion, and that point the originators of the national suicide have reached and passed."

If the *Freeman's Journal* hopes, as it seems to hope, to array Catholic and Protestant in fierce conflict with each other here in the loyal States, and thus aid the great conspiracy of Disunion and of Slavery, it is destined to disappointment. The patriotic people of this country will not be diverted from the supreme duty of suppressing Rebellion and restoring the Supremacy of the Laws by the summons of any friend of Treason who desires them to engage in the obsolete ferocities of a religious hatred that time and tolerance have long ago softened and extinguished. But what shall be thought of a creature who, in times like these, puts forth such horrible suggestions?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Respect to the Memory of Gen. Lyon.

The citizens of Eastford, Conn., held a meeting on Saturday afternoon in the Methodist Church, in that place, to arrange for the proper reception and burial of the remains of Gen. Lyon, who was killed in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, on the 10th inst. Committees were appointed to procure the presence of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow at the funeral, if possible, and to make arrangements for the event. The following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, We have heard with great sorrow of the death of Brigadier General Lyon, who fell while bravely leading his troops in the late battle in Missouri;

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss our country has sustained in the untimely death of so gallant and patriotic a soldier and skillful commander, whose late achievements were so full of promise for the future in quelling the foul rebellion.

Resolved, That as his fellow-townsmen, while we mourn our loss, we rejoice that we have his birth-spot among us to cheer us in steadfast devotion to our country; and we trust his grave among us will be the spot where future generations will gather, and be inspired with a noble emulation of his and the virtues of Sherman, Trumbull, Putnam, and others who have arisen in this State, defenders of their country's flag, and supporters of its government.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the family who have lost a brother, but whose name the nation honors.

Resolved, That we deem it eminently proper that we should pay our respects to his remains; and, as his grave is to be among us, we, his fellow-townsmen, will take the proper measures to signify our appreciation of his worth.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1861.

From a review of matters throughout McClellan's military department, I am satisfied that the North may dismiss its fears of danger to the capital. The occupation of Sandy Hook by the rebels, which took place yesterday, as I learn from private sources, does not discompose Generals Scott and McClellan. It was the natural result of orders given Gen. Banks, to fall back along the road to Frederick, and then march to a point on the Potomac near Point of Rocks. This movement is with the view of placing his column in closer co-operation with those of Stone, McCall and Smith. The latter are variously located at Poolesville, Great Falls, Chain Bridge, etc, changing ground frequently, and "unconquerable by any force which the enemy can bring against them." Again let me be discreet as to the numbers and locations of each division; but I may say that between Fort Washington on the south, Frederick city on the north, and our Arlington outposts on the south-west, *one hundred and ten thousand federal troops* are under arms, and can be concentrated in a day at any point of action. We are adding largely, also, to our artillery and cavalry force. If Gen. Scott has made any error hitherto, it has been in overlooking the essential part that these arms of the service, especially the former, have played in modern warfare. Artillery is Gen. McClellan's favorite arm, and will be used in the next battle, I predict, with terrible thunder and effect.

The rebels may advance into Maryland via the Potomac fords, as soon as they like. I think that McClellan would assist 25,000 of them to make the transit if they would only oblige him so much. The other day, ten rebel regiments, signalled on the shore opposite the Great Falls, sent their shouts over the ford, and gave indications of crossing in force. McCall was ordered to get his division out of sight and offer no hindrance to their passage. If they had come over they would never have gone back, except as released prisoners of war. But for some reason they were marched away, and our General lost the chance of splendidly recompensing the North for the disgrace of Bull Run.

CAVALRY FOR WASHINGTON.—No little excitement was raised yesterday by the arrival at the levee of the steamers City of Madison, Neptune, Stephen Decatur and Lancaster, from Camp Noble, near Madison, Indiana, with six companies of the Dearborn Cavalry. The remaining four companies of this regiment have gone to St. Louis, under the command of Col. Baker. These six companies are under Lieut. Col. Carter, and are bound for Washington by the way of Pittsburg. They are all noble-looking farmers, with stout horses. They will be formidable in the field. Two of these companies, those of Capts. Buchanan and Dungled, are from Switzerland county. Switzerland is a patriotic piece of earth; it has furnished two companies of cavalry, two of infantry and one of artillery.

As soon as they had taken in the necessary stores, the boats continued on their way to Pittsburg.—*Cin. Commercial, yesterday.*

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—To Rent a small house in a pleasant location. Payment prompt. Address Post Office Box 2528.

WANTED—A good Carriage Blacksmith, at No. 97 Kinzie street, Chicago. GEO. W. HANNIS.

WANTED—A young gentleman wishes a furnished and pleasant room in a private family, with or without board. ... Address "W. J.," Post Office Box ...

WANTED TO RENT—The advertiser wishes to rent four or five rooms in a pleasant locality, either on the first or second floors, in a house occupied by a respectable American family. ... Address "S. M.," Tribune Office, stating price and location.

WANTED—An American Girl to do general housework in a small family. One that can come well recommended. Call at 144 West Adams street.

WANTED—A young woman wishes a situation in a small private family. ... Apply at 177 4th avenue, (up-stairs.)

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A two-story, American Basement Brick House, admirably arranged, containing all the modern improvements, together with gas fixtures, a stone cellar under each, and a brick barn on the premises. ... Address Post Office Box 1148, giving real name and place of business.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has had ten years experience in first class stores. ... Address CHEMIST, Post Office Box 2240, Chicago.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can get board in a private family at 170 State street.

MUSIC FOR THE TIMES.—A lady, musically educated by Prof. Lowell Mason, and eminent German Teachers, will give Piano Forte instruction for sixty dollars per term of twenty-four lessons. Address "L. W." Post Office Box 194.

EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC TO
LAKE FOREST.

There will be an Excursion and Pic-Nic to Lake Forest, for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless,

On Thursday next, Aug. 29th.

The cars will leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Depot at 9 A. M., and return at 6 P. M. The Garden City Band will be in attendance, and various other means of amusement will be provided. Refreshments will be for sale by the Lady Managers. ... Tickets 50 cents for adults; Children half price. ... If the weather be unfavorable on Thursday, the Excursion will be postponed till the first pleasant day.

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS—We have a small cargo of 34 M. choice lumber on Messrs. Hibbard & Wood's Dock, South Branch, which we will sell for Seven Dollars and Twenty Five Cents per M. where it lays. HANNAH, HOGSWELL & CO.

TO DEALERS IN FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving the Choicest brands of **WINTER WHEAT FLOUR** Ever offered in this market, to which we ask the attention of Bakers, Retailers and Shippers. PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 274 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—Office No 184 South Water street, (Steel's Block) to rent; Fixtures and Horse and Buggy for sale. Apply to PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN, 274 South Water street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A well-established and well fitted Saloon on the North Side, is to be sold cheap. Inquire at 101 North Clark street.

TO LUMBERMEN AND OTHERS.—For sale a cargo of **Canada Gauge Sawed Lumber**, Consisting of ... ALEX. R. CHRISTIE, at D. Goodwillie's Office, Corner Franklin and Ohio streets.

NOTICE.—All persons are forbidden to trust my wife, MRS. A. MUSSING, on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, she has left my bed and board without cause or justification, and, unless she returns within three days I will not acknowledge her as my wife. A. MUSSING, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—A Dwelling House on the North Side. East of Clark street preferred. Rent not to exceed $15.00 per month. Apply at 20 Lake street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Mellen & Olmsted is this day dissolved by mutual consent. John O. Mellen will settle the business of the late firm. JOHN O. MELLEN, S. E. OLMSTED. Chicago, Aug. 26th, 1861.

In retiring from the house of Mellen & Olmsted, I take pleasure in recommending the house of Parker, Raymond & Mellen as being fully entitled to the patronage and confidence of the business community, and bespeak for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon the late firm. S. E. OLMSTED.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day associated with us **MR. JOHN O. MELLEN**, Late of the firm of Mellen & Olmsted. The style of the firm will hereafter be Parker, Raymond & Mellen. PARKER & RAYMOND.

Parker, Raymond & Mellen, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 274 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Cash advances made on shipments to us or to our correspondents in Eastern Cities.

CHARLES A. DUPEE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, ROOM No. 19 PORTLAND BLOCK, Southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, CHICAGO, ILL.

TO THE SEASHORE
SEA BATHING
AND
Excursion Trips to the Seashore
PORTLAND, RIVER SAGUENAY,
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, RIVIERE DU LOUP, THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE,
White Mountains, &c.
THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA
Will, during the summer, issue return tickets, GOOD UNTIL FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT, at unusually low rates of fare. For full particulars apply personally or by letter to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. W. SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

FORSYTH'S OIL,
CARBON OIL,
REGENT OIL,
DOWNER'S OIL,
Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps
AT NOBLE'S
LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
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Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of **Canada and New England.**
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A combination of IRON, SHERRY WINE and PERUVIAN BARK. ... SMITH & DWYER, Druggists and Chemists, 94 Lake st., opposite The Tremont House.

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A CARD.—$200 will be paid to any person who will procure a situation ... Address "CARD," Post Office Drawer 6192.

Auction Sales.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 84 Lake street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Fine Engravings, &c., &c.
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, August 27, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, a large assortment, consisting of PARLOR FURNITURE—Tete-a-Tetes, Marble Top Tables, Whatnots, Piano Stools, Book Cases, Mahogany, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs, Sofas, Card and Center Tables, and Hall Stands. One Bed Lounge. BEDROOM—Mahogany and Walnut Cottage and French Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands, Dressing Bureaus, Hair and other Mattresses, Lounges, Cane Chairs, Rockers. DINING ROOM—Oak and Walnut Extension Tables, Dining Chairs, Children's Cane Seat Dining Chairs, Breakfast Tables, &c. MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES—Common Stair Carpets, Wool Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Parlor Astral, Silver Plated Ice Pitchers, Spoons and Forks, Astral and Glass Lamps, Fine Plate Engravings, with a variety of other Goods. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF GOOD FURNITURE on Tuesday, August 27th, at 9½ o'clock. ... at 85 Dearborn street ...

JEWETT & CO'S SALES,
At Salesroom, 56 Dearborn St.
TUESDAY, August 27th, at 10 A. M., at salesrooms—60 boxes Cincinnati Soap; 20 barrels Brandy, Gin and Whisky; fifty thousand Cigars, and 200 packages General Groceries.
THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 10 A. M.—Catalogue Sale of Groceries, Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

BY S. NICKERSON
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK,
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade. Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION,
BY S. NICKERSON,
No. 224 Lake Street, cor. of Franklin.
On TUESDAY, Aug. 27th, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Will be sold, 125 cases Boots and Shoes, fresh from the manufactory, in all the different variety, and adapted to the Fall and Winter trade. Terms cash on delivery of the goods. Sale positive. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOTHS AND SATINETTS. By S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin street, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28th, at 9½ o'clock A. M. Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Underskirts and Pants, Wool Socks, Cotton and Wool Hose and Half Hose, Also, Furnishing Goods. S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FINE STOCK OF
GOLD JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Watches, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Will sell for cash,
ON FRIDAY AUGUST 30th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
At their Salesrooms,
46, 48 AND 50 DEARBORN-ST.,
A fine stock of Gold Jewelry, consisting of fine Gold Rings of every style; Gold Watch Keys, Gold Charms, Guard Hooks, Coral Pins, Gold Slides, Gold Lockets, Gold Pens and Holders, Gold Chains ... Gold Thimbles, Crosses, Charms, Seals, Cameo, Mosaic ... Pins, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF PLATED JEWELRY.
ALSO,
A fine lot of Gold and Silver Watches.
The above stock has been placed in our hands to convert into cash. The whole will be sold without reserve. Terms cash, PAR FUNDS. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., At Auction, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 28th, AT 9½ A. M., At their Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn st., A variety of Household Furniture, Carpets, Crockery Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

HARDWARE, STOVES, SADDLERY WARE, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a large stock of Hardware, Stoves, Saddler's Ware, White Goods, &c. Sale without reserve. Terms cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., will hold their next regular
BOOT AND SHOE SALE
TO THE TRADE,
ON THURSDAY, Aug. 29th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,
At their Salerooms,
46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street.
Country Merchants, dealers in Shoes, will find it to their advantage to attend our regular sales. The goods we sell will compare favorably in quality and style, with any wholesale stock in the city. All sales without reserve. Terms Cash, Par Funds. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
TUESDAY EVENING, August 27th, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of the great Comedian,
SOTHERN,
Who will appear in his wonderful double impersonation of
DUNDREARY AND HIS BROTHER SAM,
In Chas. Gaylor's sequel to "Our American Cousin," entitled
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME,
Which will be presented with all its original beauties, APPROPRIATE SCENERY, BEAUTIFUL PANORAMA of the HUDSON RIVER, GRAND SEATING POINT! ALL THE COMPANY ON SEATS!! DANCES, SONGS AND NEW FINALE
UNION DIXIE.
GRAND PAS DE DEUX......BY THE......GALE SISTERS
Several New Pieces in preparation.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE
SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC
LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
The Only Machine Having the
ELLIPTIC HOOK.
W. C. MASON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST,
54 CLARK STREET,
Under the New Sherman House,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

STEAM WEEKLY
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland).
The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia
STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built iron Screw Steamers,
CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, ...
[illegible]

PEACHES, PLUMS, &c., To be had all the year round, AT SUMMER PRICES. VAN SCHAACK, 47—State Street—47 SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAKETTLE. Has a large stock of **FRUIT JARS FOR 1861,** IN GLASS, EARTHEN AND TIN, Jelly Pots, Enamelled Preserve Kettles, &c.

HORSES WANTED—Good ... [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant Front Room to rent with board ...
BOARDING.—Two pleasant rooms ...
BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms furnished or unfurnished, with board ... at 104 Monroe street ...
BOARDING.—A large and pleasant front room with board ...
BOARDING.—Board, with pleasant rooms ... at 225 South Clark street ...
BOARDING.—To Rent with Board, a front Parlor and Bedroom ... at 71 Wabash avenue ...
THE SOLLITT HOUSE, situated on Franklin street ... BRONSON & SHEPARD, Proprietors.

General Notices.

MATRIMONIAL.—A Young Gentleman ... CHARLES E. G., Box 2998, Chicago P. O.
FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A half interest in a flourishing Nursery ...
LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lee ... 11 Methodist Church Block, Chicago.
A CARD.—$200 will be paid to any person who will procure a situation ... "CARD," Post Office Drawer 6192.

Commission Merchants.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.
T. MAPLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago.
JOHN L. NOBLE & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED, No. 226 South Water street.
MACQUEEN & GRINDON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH H. TUCKER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 188 South Water Street ...
A. PEUGNET, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
CASH ADVANCES. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ... BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY.
MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street.
Bedford, Meredith & Russell, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
H. P. STANLEY, COMMISSION MERCHANT.
ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street, Chicago.
BAKER & SPAFFORD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
FORD & NORTON, STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 141 South Water St.
NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT.
GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, Chicago.
MUDD & UPDIKE, General Commission Merchants.
ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
R. & S. P. CARTER, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

BRITISH SYMPATHY.

Have we any reason to expect Great Britain to interest herself in the re-establishment of law and order in the United States? None whatever. In so far as we have been drawn toward England by affection springing from kinship and identity of institutions, in so far as we have supposed that in this war, whose causes were long ago planted by England herself, we should have the moral support of her sympathy, we have reckoned without our host.

In the first place, there is no affection in England toward this country. There are very few, even, of those who have been here, who appreciate us. The opinions of the majority are based on a series of the most abusive books of travel that were ever published, and which could have emanated only from English cockneyism. They see us through the eyes of Mrs. Trollop, Capt. Basil Hall, Dickens, and the London Quarterly. To insular respectability we are a tobacco-chewing, expectorating nation of ill-mannered, thievish pedlers. What is it to them that we have stopped cheating for a moment, and gone to cutting each other's throats? What more could you expect from such a people, who are, says the London *Times*, "amenable neither to courtesy nor to misfortune—nothing civilizes them." The good opinions and kind wishes expressed in some of the English papers, and by a few of her eminent public men, are exceptions which prove the rule.

In the next place, when John Bull talks of Constitutional Liberty, he means an Englishman's right to his own beef and pudding. It would be unfair to compare it to Mr. Pecksniff's delightful domestic tenderness; but Mr. Bull's constitutional freedom is entirely limited to home use. Abroad he is apt to be tyrannical. He does not care to have neighbors setting up in the same constitutional business, certainly will not aid them; and if their prosperity affects his trade, he is not at all scrupulous in his efforts to break them down. His foreign policy has always been utterly selfish. What does Motley say about it so far back as the time when Spain had her grip on the Netherlands and the Protestant religion, and with them free Government, was threatened with annihilation? He describes it in words that stamp it with transcendant meanness and selfishness. England saw a Jesuit army take town after town of that people identical in faith and interests with her; she coldly looked upon devastation and cruelties frightful to relate; and at last when she saw that she herself would be the next victim, came forward with her tardy and parsimonious aid. England was a bye-word in the Netherlands for treachery and rapacity. What has she done for Poland? She has held indignant popular meetings and charity balls; but at the Congress of Vienna, she was a party to the partition of that ill-starred land; and received as the consideration for her consent, Heligoland, at the mouth of the Elbe, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malta. She got Gibralter and the Ionian Isles by similar barter and sale of people. She forced China, at the cannon's mouth, to open her ports to opium though the Government persisted that the pernicious drug ought to be kept from the people, and that was done because opium is one of the greatest products of India, and China the greatest market for it. England is the best friend that the misshapen tyranny of Austria has. The Liberals of the Continent are indebted to her for a refuge, no more. She does not wish the Isthmus of Suez cut through, because it will bring France too near to India. In short, that insular peculiarity which makes any Englishman know but one thing, and know that well, governs the British foreign policy. The diplomacy and wars of Great Britain have been for her trade and commercial greatness, and only for them. The great Napoleon, who was quite as selfish, regarded only her foreign policy when he pronounced her a "nation of shopkeepers." And he was right.

The United States have no reason to expect any different treatment. Those who regard only the character of this war, and who argue that the issues involved should give us the moral support of every free government, are talking to the winds. Much more those who think that the cause of this war, Slavery, should enlist on our side England, the founder of American Slavery. Such amiable enthusiasts do not observe that just at the present moment the United States are offering to Great Britain a most desirable opportunity to advance her own commercial greatness. Should the Confederate States become a nation, they cannot help falling under a virtual protectorate of Great Britain. She will be the purchaser of their products, she will furnish them her manufactures, do their carrying, and protect them with her navy. At the same time, the United States, her most formidable maritime rival, would be seriously crippled. That these are substantially the facts which have guided and will guide the English Government, is sure beyond a peradventure. Without active interference, it will take advantage of every opportunity to further the cause of the Confederates.

So long as the blockade is respected, the cotton crop unsold, the Southern bonds unpurchased, and no subsidies advanced, we can afford to bear very quietly the newspaper diatribes. We may soothe ourselves with remembering that the recent military campaigns of England have not been such great successes as to justify the lofty criticisms of the London *Times*. Admiral Napier sharpening his cutlass for his Cronstadt expedition, is a sufficiently ridiculous figure, and Mr. Russell's own letters from the Crimea furnish sufficiently disgraceful accounts of military mismanagement and incapacity. If the *Times* desires illustrations of ill-judged boasting and braggadocio, let it turn to its own columns of 1854. Let it recall its strictures on its own Government for incompetency; and before it "pours vitriol," as the London *Star* has it, on other people's sensibilities, let it recall its own emotions after the defeat at the Redan and the repulse on the Peiho.

SCARCITY OF VESSELS ON THE LAKES—HIGH FREIGHTS.

The experience of the past two years proves most conclusively that the number of vessels on the great lakes is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the growing trade of the Northwest; and the consequence is that enormous rates of freight are exacted by vessel owners, to the great loss of farmers and others interested in agricultural prosperity. Last year, from the middle of August up to the close of navigation, the rates charged for carrying a bushel of wheat from this point to Buffalo, ranged from 12 to 18c, and during the past week as high as 15 1-4c was paid. The consequence of this has been, that although the price of wheat advanced in New York about 8c per bushel, the market declined here from 10 to 11c, and No. 2 Spring wheat sunk as low as 60c. To attempt to ship corn to New York at such rates is simply ridiculous. The farmer in Central Illinois takes up a New York paper and finds that there is a good European demand for corn at that port, at 49 a50c per bushel; but when he goes to the nearest station to sell, he is offered only 10c per bushel—the additional 40c being swallowed up in freights, commissions, &c. —so that while the agriculturist is losing money every time he sells a bushel of produce, the carrier is making a handsome fortune. For instance, a good sized schooner, capable of carrying 20,000 bushels of corn costs about $16,000. Five cents per bushel for corn has good paying freight—that is, it pays the expenses of running, and a fair profit to the owner besides. But suppose the shipper has to pay 15c per bushel—here is a clear gain to the vessel of $2,000 per trip, over and above a fair profit. Nine such trips will therefore give the owner the money invested in the vessel back, with interest, and he has the vessel besides, which is probably as good as new. But all this time, the farmer is getting poorer and poorer, till he is sold out of house and home to pay his debts—all because he has been at work raising produce at 10c per bushel, in order to make vessel-owners rich.

But, we are told, the "laws of supply and demand are inexorable." Very true. We know they are, or corn would not sell in New York at 50c and in Peoria at 10c per bushel. It is, however, our duty to set this matter plainly before the world, so as to encourage the investment of capital in lake craft. At present, vessel owners are realizing dividends of 50 per cent per annum, while every body else is glad to get 10 per cent. It is not probable that this will be remedied till two or three new fleets of vessels have been built; but there is a point below which the price of grain ought not to go, and there is also a limit to the rates of freight. To say that it is extortion on the part of the vessel owner to take three times more for carrying grain than will afford him a good profit, is the simple truth, and no one can gainsay it; but it is in accordance with the "laws of trade," "supply and demand," and so forth, and the world looks upon it as a "fair commercial transaction." It is, nevertheless, extortion.

It is said, on behalf of vessel-owners, that for two years, when the crops were poor, —1858 and 1859—vessel-owners lost money; but take the past five years together, and we are safe in saying that no other kind of property has paid as high a dividend as vessel property; and it is surprising that more capital does not seek investment in it. In our opinion there is no safer venture. The grain trade of Chicago alone is doubling itself every four or five years; but then there is the growth of the entire West, with all its ports, besides the increase of the Lake Superior iron and copper trade, and the direct European trade. Every season, not less than seventy-five vessels have been engaged in carrying ore from Lake Superior, and there are now upwards of fifty lake vessels on the Atlantic. It will, therefore, be a very difficult matter for vessel-builders to keep pace with the requirements of the trade, even if they were pushed to their greatest capacity. A fleet of twenty vessels arriving in the port of Chicago is scarcely felt. During the past week the receipts of grain in this city were upwards of 2,300,000 bushels, and although every vessel that arrived was loaded as speedily as possible, only 1,183,000 bushels were shipped—leaving an excess of nearly 1,200,000 bushels in one week. At present our warehouses are nearly all filled, and unless we have more vessels soon, farmers will have to cease sending grain to this city.

CAMERON'S REMOVAL.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* in his letter of Thursday last, says:

The stories of dissensions in the Cabinet are entirely without foundation. On no vital point is there a disagreement between the members. They are unanimously for pushing on the war just so long as the people will furnish men and means. The Government cannot make a great and successful campaign unless the people furnish half a million of troops to fight the battles of the Union. The Government must not be blamed if the people are unequal to the crisis. However this may be, it is not true that the Cabinet is divided or is in a quarrelsome condition. Nothing could be further from the truth. The idea that any member will leave the Cabinet is also without foundation. The President expresses himself very decidedly on this head, and there is an end of the matter, for the present, at least.

This, we assume, is conclusive.

The Blockading Fleet.

We give elsewhere, as a matter of peculiar interest at this time, a complete list of the national vessels doing duty as a blockading fleet off the southern harbors, together with the names of the vessels recently bought by the Government to add to the efficiency of the service. It will be seen that we now have but forty-six vessels of all kinds on active duty, a fact which accounts for the complaints respecting the inefficiency of the blockade so far. To these will be added, by the 1st of September, forty-four vessels now getting ready in the Government dockyards, and by the middle of October it is hoped the twenty-three small and eight first class gunboats will be in readiness for active duty. By that time, even if no more vessels are bought, we shall have one hundred and twenty-one vessels, mounting twelve hundred and thirty-six guns, keeping watch and ward over the whole southern coast. As Government has not ceased buying ships, it is not unlikely that forty more vessels may be bought for the same purpose. With this large fleet, and with the proposed sinking of old vessels, laden with stone, at the mouths of the smaller southern inlets, the blockade will be rendered as effective as the most scrupulous stickler for international laws can desire.

Direct Tax in 1814.

A direct tax of six millions was levied by Congress, in 1814, for the support of the war with Great Britain. The following are the quotas assigned to each State:

N. Hampshire	$192,586.74	Virginia	$738,360.88
Mas'chus'tts	632,494.50	Kentucky	337,857.52
Rhode Island	64,404.33	Ohio	203,200.28
Connecticut	236,325.41	N. Carolina	440,476.56
Vermont	98,657.43	Tennessee	220,173.10
New York	860,988.24	S. Carolina	303,810.96
New Jersey	217,743.66	Georgia	189,872.93
Pennsylvania	730,958.33	Louisiana	56,590.00
Delaware	64,092.90		
Maryland	303,347.50	Total	$6,000,000.00

This was a much heavier tax, according to property and population, than the twenty millions levied by the last session of Congress. None but the Federalists objected to paying it, who were opposed to the war, and for that opposition suffered annihilation. Only secession sympathizers are opposing the present tax, and they will be consigned to eternal infamy.

Army Supplies.

The Quartermaster General of Wisconsin advertises for sealed proposals, until the 30th day of August, for 5,650 coats and pants, the State to furnish cloth and buttons; 5,550 overcoats, the State to furnish cloth and buttons; 2,092 heavy grey (all wool) flannel shirts; 25,000 yards heavy grey (all wool) flannel: 5,650 knapsacks; 5,650 haversacks; 5,650 pairs heavy kip army shoes; 11,300 pairs woolen socks; 4,900 army regulation infantry hats; 750 army regulation artillery hats; 3,650 (1½ by 2½ yards, weighing fully 4 lbs.) army blankets; 5,650 rubber spreads; 5,650 heavy X tin canteens; 5,860 heavy X tin pint cups; 875 (No. 1 tent duck) army tents, 9½ by 9½ feet; 115 (No. 1 tent duck) army tents, 9½ by 9½ feet, 3 feet wall and fly; 80 (No. 1 tent duck) army tents, 10 by 14 feet, 3 feet wall and fly; 90 red worsted sashes (army style); 55 beat snare drums; 10 beat bass drums; 115 hospital cots; 770 No. 10 Russia iron 14-quart camp kettles.

Union Meeting in Milwaukee.

A large meeting of the friends of the Union and "a vigorous prosecution of the war," was held at Milwaukee on Friday evening, Hon. George Walker presiding. Warm-hearted speeches were made by Hon. Levi Hubbell, Colonel Walker, Mr. Morris and others. During the remarks of Judge Hubbell, an incidental allusion to Colonel Fremont "brought down the house." Every man sprung to his feet, hats flew in the air, handkerchiefs waved and the most tumultuous and vigorous cheering, was kept up for several minutes. It was a striking illustration of the confidence which the people put in the gallant leader of our Western army. Among other resolutions passed was the following:

Resolved, That the people of the Northwest owe it to themselves to drive the traitors from the soil of Missouri, and to restore to that disorganized State the full and peaceful action of its own laws, and of the Constitution of the United States; and that, unless we mistake the signs of the times, that solemn duty is about to be signally discharged.

The Reward of Treason.

The following seditious newspapers have been suppressed by the military authorities, or destroyed by the people, within the last few weeks:

Journal of Commerce,	New York.
Day Book,	do do
Daily News (Ben. Wood's),	do do
Christian Observer,	Philadelphia.
State Journal,	St. Louis, Mo.
Missouri Bulletin,	do do
Missourian,	do do
Herald,	do do
Boonville Observer,	Boonville, Mo.
Clinton Journal, (mobbed),	Kansas.
Dem. Standard, (mobbed),	Concord, N. H.
Bangor Democrat, (mobbed),	Bangor, Me.
Jeffersonian, (mobbed),	West Ch'st'r, Pa
Sentinel, (mobbed),	Easton, Pa.
Essex County Democrat,*	Haverhill, Mass
True American,	Trenton, N. J.
Stark Co. Democrat, (mobbed),	Canton, O.
Gazette, (mobbed),	Wilm'g'n, Del
Alleghanian, (mobbed),	Camb'r'a, Md

*Editor taken from his house, tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail. Office not destroyed.

The New State of Kanawha.

The counties included in the boundaries of the new State of Kanawha (Western Virginia) had a population, according to the census of 1860, of 281,786, as follows:

Logan	4,938	Barbour	8,958
Wyoming	2,865	Upshur	7,292
Raleigh	3,367	Harrison	13,790
Fayette	5,997	Lewis	7,999
Nicholas	4,626	Braxton	4,992
Webster	1,555	Clay	1,787
Randolph	4,990	Kanawha	14,575
Tucker	1,428	Boone	4,840
Preston	13,312	Wayne	6,747
Monongalia	13,048	Cabell	8,020
Marion	12,721	Putnam	6,301
Taylor	7,463	Mason	9,183
Jackson	8,306	Wood	11,046
Roanoke	8,048	Pleasants	2,945
Calhoun	2,502	Tyler	6,517
Wirt	3,751	Doddridge	5,203
Gilmer	3,759	Wetzel	6,703
Ritchie	6,847	Marshall	13,001
Ohio	22,422	Hancock	4,445
Brooke	5,494		
Total population			281,786

The whole population of Virginia in 1861 was 1,593,199, including 495,826 slaves, leaving a white population of 1,097,373. There are only 6,238 slaves in the thirty-eight counties embraced in the new State of Kanawha, so that in losing this population of 281,786, Virginia loses about one fourth of her white inhabitants. As there are a number of other counties that will be sure to come into the new State if the Federal Government affords their people sufficient protection, the loss will soon be still greater. Moreover, the territory of Kanawha, including the fine valley of the river of that name, and the fertile region along the Ohio, is as fine as any in the State, and in the decade between 1850 and 1860 population increased there more rapidly than in any other part of Virginia.

The ordinance provides that the new State shall assume her due share of the public debt of Virginia. The responsibilities to be assumed are defined in the ninth section:

THE DEBT.

SEC. 9. Said new State shall take upon itself a just proportion of the public debt of the commonwealth of Virginia prior to the 1st day of January, 1861, to be ascertained by charging to it all State expenditures within the limits thereof, and just proportion of the ordinary expenses of the State Government since any part of said debt was contracted, and deducting therefrom the moneys paid into the treasury of the commonwealth from the counties included within the said new State within the same period. All private rights and interests in lands within the proposed State derived from the laws of Virginia prior to such separation shall remain valid and secure under the laws of the proposed State, and shall be determined by the laws now existing in the State of Virginia.

What Ohio is Doing.

The extent of the military preparations making in Ohio seems to have been overlooked; but whatever may have been, the fact will soon be realized that the Buckeyes are not to be an unimportant item in the war. Where all have done so well, comparison would seem invidious. It is but stating facts, however, that Ohio will soon have in the field not less than 60,000 troops for the war. The enumeration of infantry regiments has reached the 49th, starting at the 1st, and there will be 6 regiments each of artillery and cavalry, or the equivalent thereto in detached bodies. All the three months' regiments—being 11—are in process of reconstruction, most of them with their old field officers. There are now about 25,000 troops in the service, for the war, the most of them in Western Virginia, with two or three regiments (and more to follow) in Missouri. The remaining regiments are in a condition of more or less completeness, and probably not less than a regiment a day will be sent off until all are gone. Among the newly appointed Colonels are Charles Whittlesey of Cleveland, an ex-army officer, and well known in the West as a civil engineer: Col. Schimmelpfenning, of the 37th (German) regiment, a Prussian officer of note, and an associate in arms of Gen. Sigel; William H. Gibson, of Tiffin, of the 49th; Moses B. Walker, of Findlay, of the 31st; Hugh Ewing, of Lancaster, of the 30th; Thomas H. Ford, of Mansfield, of the 32d, etc.

Brigadier Generals.

The official list shows that fifty-three Brigadier Generals in all have been appointed by the President for the volunteer service, besides a half dozen on the army list. Seventeen have been named since the adjournment of Congress, while sixteen of the whole number have been taken from the army, twenty others that have had a West Point education are either restored to the service or promoted from the volunteers. Thirteen only are called from civil life, and of these Baker, Shields, Lander, etc., have seen service. Two others, (Sigel and Blenker), to complete the number of fifty one, have had a military education in Europe. The list is a good one.

Surgeon General Finley.

A correspondent desires us to correct an error in the age of Surgeon General C. A. Finley, of the army, who has been put down at 75. The Doctor was born in 1797, consequently is now 64 years of age, and a man of good health and vigor. He entered the army in 1818, and has been in the service since that date—a period of 43 years.

AN OBSTACLE REMOVED.—One great obstacle in the way of recruiting for the volunteer service has been removed by the following section of an act passed by Congress on the 22d of July last. A great many men have refused to enlist because they could not leave their families provided for, but now that their wives can draw their pay and also receive their allowance from the volunteer fund, this difficulty no longer presents itself:

That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States, the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

This has been sent to the officers of the United States army in command, among the general orders recently issued from the headquarters of the army. We hope it will be extensively published throughout the country.

MINNESOTA.—The leading Democrats of St. Paul have issued an address to the Democrats of the State, urging upon them the propriety of forgetting all past political differences and unite in one grand *People's Union Party* to "save our country from destruction." In order to do this, "it is not contemplated that Democrats or Republicans must yield any political principles for which they have hitherto contended. It is not proposed to consider or define a line of policy with reference to any of the questions that have heretofore divided parties. The object is, a union of all patriots for a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the rebellion shall be unconditionally subdued, and the authority of the Government re-established in all of the States—and to this end alone."

RESIGNATION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.—The whole number of volunteer officers who have resigned since the Bull Run battle is two hundred and fifty-seven. Of this number, one hundred and eighty-two are from the State of New York and fifty-eight from Western Regiments. The causes of these resignations have not been made public, but it is understood that incompetence has been the ruling influence in producing the work. About forty of the number resigned on account of dissatisfaction, or because promises made to them were not fulfilled. The places of all will, without doubt, be filled with better men.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. George W. Patterson of Westfield, N. Y. formerly Lieut. Governor of that State, and for many years a leading Whig and Republican politician, was, a few days since, struck with paralysis, and is now in a dangerous condition.

—Miss Anna Laura Clark, of Northampton, the first woman lecturer in this country, died last week at the age of 75. From 1810 to 1818 she gave public lectures on historical subjects throughout the Free States and met with good pecuniary success.

—A few gentlemen of St. Louis have subscribed $1,400 for the purchase of a carriage and pair of horses, which they will present to Mrs. Fremont.

—The Hon. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, has declined the compliment of a public dinner, tendered him by citizens of New York.

—Bayard Taylor, who has been spending the last three months at Gotha, Germany, with the relatives of his wife, is expected home by every steamer. Immediately upon his return he will join a division of the National army, as the war correspondent of the *Tribune*. His new volume of poems was stereotyped in the early part of the summer, but will not appear until November.

—John Mitchel, the Irish renegade, has two sons in the confederate army, and they are his only sons who are able to bear arms. John Mitchel, Jr., is captain of a South Carolina company. James Mitchel is a private in the company of Capt. John Dooley, of the city of Richmond.

—Dr. G. W. Bayless and Dr. Aleck McCown left this city Wednesday morning for Richmond, Va., to tender their services to Jeff. Davis in the confederate hospitals.—*Louisville Courier.*

—Col. Marston, of the 2d New Hampshire regiment, has arrived home at Exeter, where he will remain for a short time. He has not yet recovered from the effects of his wound received in the battle of Bull Run, and is unable to use his arm yet.

FROM CAIRO.

Seizure of the Steamer Sam Orr—The Rebel forces at Benton, Mo.—Minor Items of News on the River.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 24, 1861.

The good people of Paducah got even with us on yesterday for the seizure of their pet secession steamer W. B. Terry. In less than five hours after the Terry was taken they were in possession of the steamer Sam Orr—the regular mail packet between Paducah and Evansville. The Orr left Evansville with the mails and a full cargo of groceries, and by ten o'clock was lying at the Paducah wharf. Hardly had she landed, however, before a mob of some twenty men, under the leadership of one White Fowler, and the Captain of the Terry, Jabe Johnson, went on board and with pistols and knives drove the passengers, officers, and crew, off the boat, declaring the craft a prize to the Southern Confederacy. They would not give the crew time to get their clothes, but in the most villainous and ruffianly manner drove them hurriedly from the boat and immediately pushed off up the Tennessee river. The boat was commanded by W. H. McCluny, by whom and Lewis Cohn and W. H. Longnecker she is owned. Her value is probably $10,000. Her cargo was consigned to parties in Paducah, worth eight or ten thousand dollars, and mostly paid for, so that the loss of it will fall upon the jolly secessionists alone.

The piratical mob were wild with drink and in the *melee* wounded two or three of their own number. Prominent citizens expressed regret at the seizure and condemned it, admitting that the Government was justifiable in taking the Terry.

Passengers and crew of the Orr came down to Cairo in a yawl, getting here, after a tedious, all-night ride, at seven o'clock yesterday morning. The passengers denounce the outrage in round terms and hoot at the regrets of the prominent Paducahans. They think, and rightly, too, that if the people were seriously opposed to the seizure, the boat could have been easily warned of her danger and prevented landing.

I told you by telegraph of Capt. Stembel's "cutting out" the Terry, and there are no particulars of interest to add, by letter. The big guns of the Lexington, gaping through the open port-holes, effectually silenced any outward manifestations of the hellish wrath that must have possessed the unwilling observers of the event. They were *squelched* completely, and, without a word of remonstrance from the rebel crowd, the Terry's lines were cut and the boat towed out of harbor.

Five scouts from this camp, out prospecting the neighborhood of Benton and Commerce, had a smart brush with some ten or fifteen rebels on yesterday, at the head of Cat Island. The rebels were repulsed without loss to either party. The scouts report the rebels to be five or six thousand strong at Benton, where they are throwing up fortifications. They have over a dozen pieces of cannon of good calibre, and will, if let alone long enough, be prepared for vigorous defense.

They have three or four small encampments between Benton and Commerce, and within a mile of the latter place a small artillery squad, with a couple of six pounders.

The gun-boat Tyler, lying within reach of Commerce at the head of Cat Island, was fired into Thursday night, from the Missouri shore. The shots were from muskets, however, and did no damage. The rebels at Benton are said to be building large numbers of skiffs and flat-boats. Every board pile and fence, within miles of that place, has been drawn on for lumber material. What they intend doing with their boats, is known to only two parties—the devil and the builders. May be they will dare to attempt the passage of the Mississippi with them; may be they will not; but if they do, the Lord have mercy on their souls, for the guns of the Tyler will quickly put them traveling towards Jordan.

The steamer Graham went up the river on yesterday, with forty-six wagons and two hundred and seventy mules, for the use of the army at Ironton. She also took the fatigue and dress uniforms for Col. Cook's 7th Illinois regiment. The boys of the 7th will no doubt be right glad to get their "new clothes." They need them—all our troops need them—and Heaven be praised that they are at last to get them.

Dr. Godfrey Aigner, of New York City, is here on business connected with the Sanitary Commission. The Doctor is voluntarily working, without pay, for the benefit of the soldier, and he deserves all honor for his self-sacrificing labors. His mission is heartily seconded by Dr. Sim, U. S. Medical Director for this post, and the various surgeons of the brigade.

Col. Oglesby is still in command of this post, and from a statement made in Wednesday's Missouri *Democrat*, regarding the disposition of Gen. Prentiss, it would seem that the Colonel is likely to occupy the position for an indefinite length of time to come. Gen. Prentiss is to be a Division Commander, having charge of the troops at Ironton, Cape Girardeau, Cairo and Bird's Point. As the case may be, according to the opinion of everybody hereabouts, he is the right man in the right place as post Commander at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi. L. C.

FROM FORT SCOTT.

Gen. Rains upon it with 4,000 Men.

[Correspondence Leavenworth Conservative.]

FORT SCOTT, Aug. 18, 1861.

The tidings of the late battle and death of Gen. Lyon, which arrived here four days since, have caused a considerable increase of the Home Guards and everything is being done to prevent a surprise and to repel any attack that may be made. The Home Guards number about 250 men and our command about 300. In case of an attack, I think there could be raised 800 men.

Yesterday a part of our command, (Capt. Williams) 50 men, took a trip on the "sacred soil, first visiting the residence of one Karnes, who has been getting up a seceh company, but he had left the day before, taking his company with him. We picketed our horses and, it being noon, appropriated what eatables there were in that vicinity to our own use. There not being enough provisions at Karnes's and three houses being close by, the command was divided into three squads. One squad took a man prisoner, who was armed with a revolver and a double barrelled shot gun. He owned that he was a secessionist and said that he was captain of a company. He is now here in custody, but denies what he first stated.

We heard of a company at Nevada City about 8 miles distant, which numbered 70 men, and, notwithstanding our number was only 50, it was decided we should go and "clean them out." It was about six o'clock when we arrived in the vicinity. The enemy, having heard of our approach, were drawn up in the center of the city. When we were within one-fourth of a mile from the city, the command, "Forward—on the gallop!" was given by Capt. Williams, he taking the lead. Just as we got to the center of the city, the chivalry was seen making "double quick" toward the timber. They were followed, and some of them being hard pressed, turned and fired. One of our men, seeing a man aim at him, his gun resting across a fence, turned in the saddle so that the horse screened him. The shot went through the horse's neck and within four inches of the man's head. The secesher then turned and ran, but a Sharp's rifle ball overtook and stopped him.

A man shot at Lieut. Brown and then aimed a blow at his head with the butt of his gun, knocking the Lieut's hat off, but the force of the blow was received on the back of his hand. The man then tried to secede, but his constitution wasn't strong enough to take eleven of "Sharp's Pills," so he fell. We don't know the exact number killed; some say five, and others seven. There were eight horses taken and one wagon which was loaded with goods, and all brought into camp. We got in at 2 o'clock this morning, having been in the saddle 19 hours.

There will be an expedition to a place called Ball's Mill next Monday. It is about 20 miles from here and the enemy number 300, armed with Minie rifles and muskets. It will probably take about 100 of us to satisfy them.

Col. Montgomery arrived yesterday; his train is expected next Wednesday.

A man came in this evening bringing news of 15,000 men within two days march of this place, well armed and having artillery.

LATEST FROM FORT SCOTT—A MISSOURI FORCE MENACING.

Mr. Wm. Dennison, of Fort Scott Home Guards, arrived here yesterday morning with dispatches from Col. Lane, at Fort Scott, to Maj. Prince. Mr. Dennison left on Tuesday morning and pushed through with the utmost dispatch, using six horses on the route.

Reliable information had reached Fort Scott that Gen. Rains with three or four thousand Missourians was at Nevada, Missouri—20 miles distant—and was momentarily expected to move on the Fort. Rains was constantly receiving accessions. It was reported the rebels have six pieces of artillery. There seemed no doubt whatever of the truth of the reports.

Mr. Dennison passed Col. Montgomery's supply train two miles this side Mound City. Montgomery's, Weir's and Johnson's commands will be hurled forward to aid the 800 men now at the Fort.

Before this, doubtless, earth works have been thrown up, and if the different commands of Kansas volunteers can concentrate in season, Rains will be sure of defeat, provided an attack be made.

Reports are continually reaching Fort Scott of continued depredations of the Missourians, Arkansans and renegade Cherokees upon the inhabitants of the neutral lands.

Regiments Organized at Camp Butler.

The following companies have been assigned to the Regiment commanded by Col. N. B. Buford:

Capt. W. A. Schmitt, Quincy, Adams county.
Capt. O. W. Gamble, Monmouth, Warren county.
Capt. W. J. Pierce, Carthage, Hancock county.
Capt. H. B. Southard, New Boston, Mercer county.
Capt. N. J. Nevius, Sunbeam, Mercer county.
Capt. A. C. Waterhouse, Quincy, Adams county.
Capt. John Bogarth, Concord, Morgan county.
Capt. Henry W. Hitt, Fairfax, Scott county.
Capt. Lemuel Parks, Perry, Pike county.
Capt. R. L. Moore, Havana, Mason county.

The field officers are Col. N. B. Buford; Lieut. Col. E. C. Harrington; Major Hall Wilson. The regiment has been assigned to Gen. McClernand's brigade, and will leave for Jacksonville on Monday.

The following companies are assigned to the regiment commanded by Lieut. Col. L. H. Waters:

Capt. L. H. Waters, Macomb, McDonough county.
Capt. H. Rhoads, Vermont, Fulton county.
Capt. R. C. Gilman, Rushville, Schuyler county.
Capt. Thomas M. Kilpatrick, Montezuma, Pike county.
Capt. W. J. Estill, Petersburg, Menard county.
Capt. Thos. Butler, Pittsfield, Pike county.
Capt. Richard Ritter, Havana, Mason county.
Capt. William R. Roberts, Bee Grove, Menard county.
Capt. John H. Brown, Winchester, Scott county.
Capt. Elisha Hurt, Barry, Pike county.

Jackson Grimshaw, if he accepts, will be Colonel of this regiment; L. H. Waters, Lieut. Colonel, and C. J. Sellon, Major.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the full company of Berdan's Sharpshooters were drawn up opposite the Adjutant General's office, and sworn into the service of the United States by Col. Backus. —*Detroit Tribune.*

PAY FOR HOSPITAL NURSES.—It is decided that hereafter female nurses connected with the army are to receive forty cents a day and one ration.

IMPORTANT ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments and Promotions in the United States Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 62.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 20, 1861.

Appointments made by the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the adjournment of the Senate, in the volunteer force raised in conformity with the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, and the acts of Congress approved July 22 and 25, 1861. Those made by the President alone are designated by a star.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, to be Major General, May 16, 1861.

John A. Dix, of New York, to be Major General, May 16, 1861.

Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts, to be Major General, May 16, 1861.

Brigadier General David Hunter, to be Major General, August 13, 1861.

Colonel David Hunter, of the Third Cavalry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman, of the Seventeenth Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Andrew Porter, of the Sixteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Fitz John Porter, of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Wm. B. Franklin, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Wm. T. Sherman, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Colonel Charles P. Stone, of the Fourteenth Infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Lieutenant Colonel Don Carlos Buell, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas W. Sherman, of the Fifth artillery, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Major James Oakes, of the Second cavalry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Captain Nathaniel Lyon, of the Second infantry, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861—since killed in battle.

Captain John Pope, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

George A. McCall, of Pennsylvania, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Wm. R. Montgomery, of New Jersey, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Philip Kearney, of New Jersey, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Joseph Hooker, of California, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

John W. Phelps, of Vermont, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Joseph J. Reynolds, of Indiana, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Samuel R. Curtis, of Iowa, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Chas. S. Hamilton, of Wisconsin, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Darius N. Couch, of Massachusetts, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

J. D. Cox, of Ohio, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Franz Sigel, of Missouri, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

B. M. Prentiss, of Illinois, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Frederick W. Lander, of Virginia, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Edward D. Baker, of Oregon, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

B. F. Kelly, of Virginia, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

John A. McClernand, of Illinois, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

A. S. Williams, of Michigan, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Israel B. Richardson, of Michigan, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

William Sprague, of Rhode Island, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

James Cooper,* of Maryland, to be Brigadier General, May 17, 1861.

Ambrose E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, to be Brigadier General, August 6, 1861.

Henry H. Lockwood,* of Delaware, to be Brigadier General, August 8, 1861.

Louis Blenker,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

Henry W. Slocum,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

James S. Wadsworth,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

John J. Peck,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

Ormsby M. Mitchell,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

George Morell,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

John H. Martindale,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 9, 1861.

Major George Stoneman,* of First Cavalry, to be Brigadier General, August 13, 1861.

Major Henry W. Benham,* of Corps of Engineers, to be Brigadier General, August 13, 1861.

Captain William F. Smith,* of Corps of Topographical Engineers, to be Brigadier General, August 13, 1861.

James W. Denver,* of California, to be Brigadier General, August 14, 1861.

Colonel George H. Thomas,* of Second cavalry, to be Brigadier General, August 17, 1861.

Egbert L. Viele,* of New York, to be Brigadier General, August 17, 1861.

The following are the appointments from the Northwestern States in the several staff departments:

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS.

George S. Rose, of Indiana, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, August 2 1861.

Simon S. Preston, of Illinois, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, August 5, 1861.

Thomas G. Pitcher, of Eighth Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Captain, August 3, 1861.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERALS.

INDIANA.—James Bradshaw, John Lenring, Henry B. Borges, Robt. N. Lamb.

ILLINOIS.—Reuben P. Hatch, Jesse W. Fell, J. W. Shafer, Henry S. Fitch, Jos. L. Dodds.

IOWA.—John W. Taylor, John W. Rankin, Henry Z. Curtis.

WISCONSIN.—Jas. A. Swaine.

MICHIGAN.—E. G. Owen, J. J. Newell.

COMMISSIONERS OF SUBSISTENCE.

OHIO.—Jos. G. Crane, Stephen H. Webb.

ILLINOIS.—Speed Butler, William Butterfield, Ninian W. Edwards, John C. Cox.

INDIANA.—W. C. Tonkinton, R. N. Comly.

IOWA.—Richard McAllister, David Remick.

WISCONSIN.—Buell E. Hutchinson.

BRIGADE SURGEONS.

ILLINOIS.—David Prince, Jos. W. Freer, J. V. Z. Blaney, Thos. Sim, S. S. Haven, J. H. Rauch.

INDIANA.—J. S. Bobbs.

PAYMASTERS.

ILLINOIS.—Jos. H. Eaton, John H. Klasie, J. D. Webster, Robert Smith, Robert L. Wilson, Richard O. Warner, T. os. McKibben, Chas. S. Hempstead, George Phelps, Henry C. Whitney.

MICHIGAN.—Joshua Howard, Anthony TenEyck.

INDIANA.—W. P. Gould, C. S. Stevenson, Abram W. Hendricks, W. H. Scott, J. M. Wallace, Geo. A. Mitchell, Eric Locke.

MINNESOTA.—E. E. Paulding.

IOWA.—William Allen.

MISSOURI.—Charles T. Larned, Chauncey P. E. Johnson, Obadiah H. Platt, F. W. Crane.

KANSAS.—Henry Foote.

WISCONSIN.—J. O. Culver, Morgan L. Martin.

THE BLOCKADING FLEET AND THEIR STATIONS.

What the Navy Department is Doing —The Increase of the Navy.

The following is a list of our blockading fleet and their stations, Aug. 23, 1861:

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Name.	Guns.	Name.	Guns.
Brooklyn, steamer	14	Vandalia, sloop	20
Colorado, steamer	44		
Mississippi, steamer	10	Total guns	88

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

Perry, brig	8	St. Lawrence, frigate	50
Union, steamer	4	Niagara, steamer	14
Mt. Vernon, steamer	4		
Total guns			80

KEY WEST.

Crusader	8	Mohawk	6
Total guns			14

FORT PICKENS.

Sabine, frigate	50	R. R. Cuyler, steamer	8
St. Louis, sloop	20	Preble, sloop	16
Wyandotte, steamer	6		
Water Witch, stmr	2	Total guns	102

HAMPTON ROADS.

Potomac, frigate	50	Montgomery, steamer	4
Minnesota, steamer	40	Penguin, steamer	6
Star, steamer	5	Yankee, steamer	2
Quaker City, steamer	5	Wabash, steamer	44
Daylight, steamer	4	Roanoke, steamer	44
Adriatic, steamer	1	Dawn, steamer	4
Seminole, steamer	5	Harriet Lane, steamer	5
Albatross, steamer	8	Flag, steamer	2
Keystone State, stmr	4		
Monticello, steamer	4	Total guns	232

POTOMAC RIVER.

Pawnee, steamer	8	Reliance, steamer	2
Pocahontas, steamer	5	Ice-boat, steamer	4
Thos. Freeborn, stmr	2		
Resolute, steamer	2	Total guns	23

CRUISING.

Savannah, sloop	24	Iroquois, steamer	6
Richmond, steamer	14		
Total guns			44

FITTING OUT.

Alabama, steamer	8	Achilles, steamer	2
Anthracite, steamer	2	Jacob Bell, steamer	2
James Adger, steamer	8	Arthur, bark	6
Augusta, steamer	8	Amanda, bark	4
Bienville, steamer	10	Brazelleria, bark	6
Connecticut, steamer	8	Dawn, bark	6
Columbia, steamer	8	Roebuck, bark	6
City of N. Y., stmr	8	Gem of the Seas, bark	6
De Soto, steamer	8	Pampero, ship	8
Eagle, steamer	8	National Guard, ship	6
Florida, steamer	8	J. C. Kuhn, ship	5
E. B. Hale, steamer	4	Nightingale, ship	6
Mississippi, steamer	10	F. W. Brune, ship	6
George Peabody, stmr	4	Benton, ship	4
Rhode Island, stmr	6	Roman, ship	4
S. R. Spaulding, stmr	5	Badger, ship	4
Stars and Stripes, str	5	Ino, ship	4
Valley City, steamer	2	Gamecock, ship	6
Satellite, steamer	2	Kingfisher, ship	6
Mercury, steamer	2	Young Rover, steamer	6
Putnam, steamer	2	Fear Not, ship	6
O. M. Pettit, steamer	2		
Underwriter, steamer	4	Total guns	240

In addition to those enumerated by name above, there are about fifteen other vessels fitting out at eastern and other ports.

From the above statistics it will be seen that we have forty-six vessels of all classes employed in active blockade duty, these vessels carrying in the aggregate five hundred and ninety-five guns. Also the names of forty-four additions to the fleet, mounting two hundred and forty guns. These vessels are being rapidly fitted for service, and most of them will be at their posts by the first of September, so that on that date we should have nearly eight hundred and fifty guns afloat. By the middle of October the new gunboats will begin to be ready to be put in commission.

Of these there are twenty-three, each carrying thirteen guns, so that by this fleet we have an addition of two hundred and ninety-nine guns. And there are also eight first-class gunboats, carrying fourteen guns, which will be ready for sea by the latter part of October, making one hundred and twelve more additional guns. This will give a grand total of one thousand two hundred and thirty-six guns afloat.

The board of naval (vessel) examiners are busy every day inspecting vessels, and as soon as a vessel can be found worthy of the purchase, she is at once sent to some shipyard to be converted into a war vessel.

There are many obstacles in the way of the purchase of vessels. Most of the light-draft steamers are so constructed that their boilers and machinery are above water-mark, and one well directed shot would disable them; many of the hulls are rotten, and in some cases exorbitant prices have been asked for them. Considering the difficulties under which they have labored, they deserve great credit for what they have done, although the public service seems to demand that the work of dispatching vessels should proceed with more rapidity.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors and Alarms—Arrest of Spies—National Detective Police—Martial Law—Committee from Boston—Effect of Bull Run Abroad.

[To the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—There was a false alarm during the morning church services today. A picket-guard reported the enemy advancing from Falls Church. Gen. McDowell telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, and preparations were making for meeting the enemy, when another telegram came, explaining that the first was unfounded.

The Government is considering the propriety of organizing a National Detective Police force. New York, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities were represented in the conference. The plan is to have agents distributed through the country, forming a net-work of surveillance. The detective force in Washington is largely increased by recruits from New York and Philadelphia.

A woman from Beauregard's headquarters was arrested to-day, while passing through our lines into Alexandria. An Irish woman searched her, and found twenty letters addressed to and implicating prominent citizens in Washington and Alexandria.

All the mutineers still in custody, including those of the 2d Maine and 13th and 21st New York, were sent to the Dry Tortugas this afternoon.

Several persons were arrested to-day. Among them Mrs. Greenhow, widow of the former librarian and translator at the State Department.

Mrs. Senator Gwin's trunk, ordered to go on to West Point by Express, was examined, and plans of the fortifications at the Chain Bridge, and on the other side of the Potomac, traced on paper by some clerk in the War Department, were found.

Dr. Manning was also arrested to-day. Other arrests will soon be made.

[To the N. Y. Times.]

Yesterday (Saturday) Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, a well known counselor of this city, was arrested at her residence, charged with holding treasonable communication with the rebels. It is said that when arrested, Mrs. Phillips attempted to swallow a portion of a letter she was writing to a rebel. Mrs. Phillips prepared to illuminate her house in commemoration of the rebel victory at Bull Run, and was only persuaded from doing so by her more prudent rebel friends.

It is understood that orders were sent from here to cause the arrest of Mrs. Gwin at West Point, and that her arrest was probably effected yesterday.

An officer who came from Banks's column yesterday says the Maryland side is filled with refugees from Loudon county, Va., who are keeping out of the way of the rebels, now engaged in impressing the men and plundering the country.

It is stated that Lieut. Kimmell, of the 2d Cavalry, who was at Bull Run with a part of his regiment, has resigned his commission and accepted a captaincy in the rebel cavalry in Missouri. He had the new commission before the battle.

Authentic intelligence received from Manassas states that immediately after the battle of Bull Run, the rebel authorities made extraordinary exertions to bring forward troops, resulting in the transportation of large forces from Tennessee to Virginia, which had been held at home for defensive operations on the Mississippi. The Cotton States had also forwarded large numbers—all that could be spared from home, and Beauregard has now a larger force than at any previous time. However great the necessity for him to commence an onward movement to prevent his army from dissolution, yet no fears are expressed that he will venture an attack on our lines.

Foreign mails at New York, via last steamer, were received to-day at the State Department. Advices from our Ministers are written under the pressure of the Bull Run disaster. European Governments appreciate the disaster at its full extent, but there is a disposition on the Continent to give the Northern troops more credit for bearing and endurance than our own papers have claimed, and their fighting in front of heavy works being considered by military men as giving them so great an advantage as to make it a matter of wonder that raw recruits could have been induced to assault them under such disadvantages. Our Ministers do not disguise the fact that the Government has suffered severely in the estimation of Europeans by the disaster, but they are confident that no movement to recognize the rebels as a nation will be made so long as the Government maintains its forces on the soil of the rebel States. The feeling on the Continent was generally that the North would be aroused by the disaster to its army, and that the defeat closed the door to any arrangement with the rebels. British Government officials appear to be impressed with the belief that the battle and defeat would only prolong the contest without deciding anything.

[To the N. Y. Herald.]

The city has been thrown into a state of excitement this morning by a report that martial law was to be immediately proclaimed. The authorities have not decided to take such a step.

A committee from Boston has been here, endeavoring to persuade the President that he ought to change his constitutional advisers. It is said these gentlemen represent the sentiments of certain prominent monetary interests in Boston, who demand that the heads of the War and Navy Departments must come off, else they will not risk their capital further. The presentation of their case here has created considerable feeling.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug 26.—Commander Porter, who was recently deprived of the command of the sloop-of-war St. Marys, on account of disloyalty to the Government, has voluntarily returned to Washington. It is understood he has presented to the Navy department an elaborate document, with proofs, and refuting charges, and showing that forgery has been used to dishonor him.

The results of Gen. Meigs's administration of the Quartermaster's Department are astonishing. The soldiers on both sides of the Potomac are now promptly and satisfactorily furnished with everything necessary for their military and domestic wants.

All vessels, including schooners and small row boats and skiffs, on the Potomac river, have been taken possession of by the Government authorities.

[To the N. Y. Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The new Treasury notes are in circulation in this city to-day. They are eagerly taken for home circulation.

Cutting off its Circulation.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—At an early hour this morning a force of Deputy Marshals were sent to the office of the American Express Co., where was understood to be a large edition of disloyal newspapers that had been lodged for transmission by express. The officers seized six packages of daily *News*. The publishers of the *News* finding themselves excluded from the Post Office, Adams Express and Rose[?] & Toncey's agencies, had endeavored to employ the American Express Co., which they supposed was not watched.

The Massachusetts Regiments—Classmate of Jeff Davis one of the Colonels.

BOSTON, August 26.—The five additional regiments of Massachusetts troops have now all left for the seat of war. They are all full, well equipped, and commanded by experienced officers. The 17th left on Friday, in charge of Lieut. Col. John F. Fellows, of Chelsea, and will probably have an army officer as Colonel. The 21st, Colonel Augustus Morse, of Leominster, departed on the same day. Colonel Morse is an old officer, and for several years Major General of State troops. The 19th and 20th left on Saturday. The 19th is commanded by Col. Edward W. Hinks, formerly of the 8th regiment three months' troops; and the 20th by Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, a graduate of West Point, and for many years superintendent of the Boston & Providence railroad. The 18th regiment, which leaves to day, is commanded by Colonel James Barnes of Springfield. Colonel Barnes was in the same class at West Point with Lee and Jeff. Davis. He was first in the class, and Jeff. Davis the 27th; the class numbered 31. For several years he was instructor in Tactics at West Point, and was an aid to Lieut General Scott, in the suppression of the nullification difficulties at Charleston, in the year 1833, and was for some time in Russia, in the service of the Government there. Resigning his commission in the army, he became a railroad engineer; was for many years superintendent of the Boston and Albany road, and built some railroads in the West. He offered his services to the Government in this crisis, at the suggestion of Gen. Scott.

Preparations for a Naval Expedition to the South.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 25.—The formidable preparations for a naval expedition from Old Point are about completed. Its destination is a profound secret.

Lieut. Crosby returned last night from his third expedition from the eastern shore of Virginia. He went off Taujier Sound and brought back a prize schooner.

The Pirate "Jeff. Davis."

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The British brig A. M. Lovett, which arrived at Yarmouth, N. S., on the 19th, in lat. 29.40, long. 67, was boarded by the privateer Jeff. Davis and released after examination of her papers. The boarding officer gave his name as B. H. Stuart.

Rebel Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—Wm. S. Johnston, nephew of the rebel General, was arrested at the depot to-day, after purchasing a ticket for Louisville. His trunk contained a number of letters from the South, one of which spoke of the prisoner as an officer in the Confederate army.

Treasury Notes of 1812.

Niles' Register of 1812 says: In 1812, "to meet any possible exigency from a transient failure of adequate supplies to carry on the war, it was resolved to issue certain notes from the Treasury Department, to the amount of about $5,000,000, bearing an interest of 5 25-100 per cent. per annum, payable at the Treasury one year after the date of their respective issues, and receivable in all payments to be made to the United States." Previous to the 4th of December, 1812, the sum of $3,180,000 was contracted for by the following banks in the sums named:

State Bank of Boston	$400,000
Manhattan Company, New York	1,000,000
Mechanics' Bank of New York	800,000
Trenton Bank	30,000
Bank of Pennsylvania	800,000
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philad'a	300,000
Union Bank of Georgetown, D. C.	200,000
Farmers' Bank of Alexandria	100,000
Total	$3,180,000

Niles' Register of May 20, 1815, says: "Treasury notes are now in demand, and will soon everywhere bear a premium nearly equal to the amount of interest that may have accrued on them."

Illness of Gov. Yates's Father.

Gov. Yates received a special dispatch this forenoon, informing him that his father, Henry Yates, Esq., who resides at Berlin, in this county, was lying on his deathbed. The Governor left Springfield at 8 A. M., in great haste, for his father's bedside.—*State Journal*, 24th.

FROM RICHMOND.

Return of Dr. Lewis, of the Second Wisconsin.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

Surgeon Lewis, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, and was among the number of surgeons released on parole and conveyed to Fortress Monroe under a flag of truce. He is on his way to his home in Wisconsin, and stopped over in this city yesterday for the purpose of calling upon E. N. Wilcox, Esq., to deliver a message from the Colonel, now in Richmond. From him we have obtained the following interesting facts relative to the manner in which Colonel Wilcox and himself were taken prisoners, and their treatment since the battle:

All surgeons taken on the field of battle while caring for the wounded, were released and sent North, while those who were taken while fleeing from the field are held close prisoners of war. Dr. Lewis had been separated from his regiment by the changes of battle, and when the rout commenced he was engaged in relieving the sufferings of our wounded soldiers, without reference to their regiments. Having done what he could for those brought to him, he was attempting to cross the field to where he supposed his regiment was stationed, when he was met by a company of rebel cavalry, who took him to be a rebel soldier from his dress, which was similar to their own. Having by this time learned of the panic and retreat of the Union troops, and knowing that many of our soldiers must have been left wounded on the field, he explained to the Captain of the cavalry his rank, and delivered himself a prisoner of war, that he might be near the wounded of his regiment, which had suffered greatly during the fight.

He was taken to one of the hospitals where the wounded were being brought in large numbers, and soon after his arrival, and in the course of his professional duties, met Col. Wilcox, whom he found wounded in the right arm, half way between the elbow and wrist, by a minie ball, which had plowed a furrow in the fleshy portion of the arm for several inches, laying bare the bone. This was the only wound. His horse was shot under him about the same time, receiving a ball in the neck, which killed him almost instantly. At the time he received his wound, he was some distance in advance of his regiment, which was also in advance of the field. He had succeeded in turning the position of the enemy, and was firing into their backs, when reinforcements came up and nearly surrounded the regiment, obliging them to fall back. The Colonel being wounded, and very weak from the loss of blood, without a horse, was unable to reach his regiment, but was assisted by Capt. Withington and four men into a piece of woods near by. Before reaching the cover of the woods they were attacked by a comparatively large body of rebel infantry, who were driven back by the noble fellows who had remained with their Colonel. The Colonel has since said that had it not been for the bravery of his comrades at this juncture, they would have all been killed upon the spot. Soon after the woods were gained, a much larger force of rebels, commanded by Colonel Preston, came upon them, and Colonel Wilcox was in a very brutal manner ordered to surrender. He delivered his sword to Colonel Preston, to whom he explained his rank, and was thereafter treated in a more gentlemanly manner, and conducted to the hospital, where he met Dr. Lewis, Capt. Withington remaining close beside him. Soon afterwards Capt. Rickets, of the Light Artillery, whose battery had done such terrific work among the rebels that day, was also brought in and placed near Col. Wilcox.

They were kept at this place three weeks, and were then taken to Richmond, where Colonel Wilcox, Captain and Mrs. Rickets, and Dr. Lewis, occupied a room in the general hospital. Captain Withington, who was not wounded, occupied a small room adjoining. The Doctor remained there a week, and was then released upon giving his parole not to fight for or to render aid to the Government forces until exchanged. When he left Richmond Colonel Wilcox was rapidly recovering from the effects of his wound, and was able to walk about the hospital and the grounds adjacent. This was the extent of the liberty allowed him by his captors. The Doctor is quite confident that he will have perfect use of his arm in the course of a few months. The Colonel seemed quite impatient at the prospect of a long imprisonment, but he looked upon it philosophically, and had determined to endure patiently what could not be cured. He had started out in this work determined to do all in his power to put down the rebellion, and it makes his imprisonment the more difficult to bear as he knows so well the stupendous efforts being made by the traitors to destroy the liberties of his country.

The object for which Dr. Lewis submitted to imprisonment was fully accomplished. He found among the prisoners forty of his own regiment, many of them quite severely wounded, and he was thus permitted to do much in alleviating their sufferings. It was very fortunate for our wounded that a large quantity of medical supplies were taken by the rebels, as without these the suffering must have been very great. This appears to have been a totally neglected department in the rebel army, probably on account of the blockade and the strict surveillance of our Northern officers over everything that passes South.

The Doctor's account of the battle does not differ materially from those already published. He describes it as at times most terrible, and the fighting of our troops up to the moment the unfortunate panic took place, was all that could have been expected. He at one time saw two regiments within sixty yards of each other, sending and receiving bullets like veterans. At last the firing of the Unionists was too severe, and the rebel regiment retreated. The rebels themselves admit that our troops fight equally as well as they, and that they were badly beaten when Johnston's force arrived. Soldiers under Johnston stated that before they reached Manassas they were every few moments met by couriers who reported that the Confederates were being driven back, were badly whipped, were utterly routed, and begged them to hurry to the rescue.

All the Federal Surgeons who fell into the hands of the rebels, are united in the opinion that our men are much the best marksmen, both with musket and cannon. The loss of the rebels could not have been less than double that of ours, while the wounds sustained by them were much more severe. But few of our men were wounded in the body, the legs and arms seeming to have been the enemy's mark.

IMPROVE YOUR BREED OF HOGS.

Attention is called to the stock of Hogs at the Summit Farm, Cook County and State of Illinois, which is on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, twelve miles from Chicago, and six only from the State Fair Grounds. Several trains pass there daily.

[illegible]

CHARLES L. REED, Chicago, Ill.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown in the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 300 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 12 months, and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

20 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. Persons sending the size of the hips in line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 135 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box 4233. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—

UNION SEWING MACHINES

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands

UNION SEWING MACHINES,

with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain

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stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the

UNION SEWING MACHINES,

valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders

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when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

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Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States, Post-Office Box 1881 Chicago. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

WOOL.—CASH FOR *Fifty Thousand Pounds.*

LEDUC & GIBBS, Commission Merchants, 43 and 51 South Water street.

LILLIE'S CELEBRATED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON SAFES, Vault Doors and Bank Locks. FRY & HOLMES, 30 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., Agents for the Northwest.

HUNT'S AXES.—The Douglas AXE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Boston, offer for sale at 8 Lake street, Chicago, a stock of their Axes and Tools. The attention of the trade is respectfully solicited, as the goods will be sold at reduced prices for cash. D. D. DANA Treasurer.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices; also Superior Yeast Malt. A. G. MOREY, 8 Board of Trade Building.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Soda, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. [illegible]

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR TO BE HELD AT CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1861.

CASH PREMIUMS, $20,000.

Citizen's Prices for Fast Horses, &c., $2,000.

ALL ENTRIES FREE.

Railroads will Transport Passengers at HALF FARE and FREIGHTS FREE.

ATTRACTIONS UNPRECEDENTED.

TEN GRAND GOLD MEDALS To be awarded on a NATIONAL TEST OF FIRE ARMS.

AN ELEGANT BANNER To be presented to the Best Drilled Company of Infantry.

THE PRIZE BANNER

Will be awarded by a competent Committee, and the Drill will be in accordance with Hardee Tactics, Each Company to be not less than 40 rank and file.

All business on the Fair Grounds will be suspended during the presentation of the PRIZE BANNER. The presentation will be accompanied by appropriate addresses by eminent men.

Large and appropriate Premiums will be awarded for the best contest in SHARP SHOOTING.

FINEST MILE TRACK AND AMPHITHEATRE IN AMERICA.

GRAND CAVALCADE OF PREMIUM STOCK. FLORA TEMPLE, ETHAN ALLEN and other celebrities are expected to compete for independent and important prizes, over and above the Premium List.

LADIES RIDING AND DRIVING, 150 dollars offered in Premiums.

A TRIAL OF FIRE ARMS,

Under the direction of COL. S. A. BUCKMASTER, will take place at a stated time, every day, in full view of the Amphitheatre.

MAJOR ANDERSON and other distinguished Artillerists, have been appointed on the Committee.

The Southern Confederacy having forced upon the Northern FREE STATES this deplorable and momentous contest, it therefore becomes eminently necessary that the FREEMEN of the great Northwest should familiarize themselves with these MILITARY EQUIPMENTS, now the only arbiters of PEACE. And where in our broad domain can a like exhibition, of great practical utility, be got together and displayed to the masses better than at Chicago? remembering that the tillers of the soil are the men to defend it.

PEACE HAS ITS DUTIES SO HAS WAR.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT and other distinguished military men, will be present to examine the test of Fire Arms at the coming Fair.

HON. LEWIS F. ALLEN, F. S. FAXTON and GEORGE VAIL, have been appointed delegates from the NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, to attend the Fair, and will be present during the week.

Delegates have also been appointed from other States and the Canadas, to be present during the Fair, and have signified their intention to be here.

FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST, let us come together in council; come with your families. Every arrangement has been made for your safety and comfort during the Fair Week. One hundred and twenty acres of Camping Grounds, abundantly supplied with water, and conveniently located, have been secured. The citizens of the adjoining States are cordially invited to meet with us, and all who do come may be assured of a HEARTY WELCOME and GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Entries can be made at the Secretary's Office, in Springfield, until September first, after which, and until the opening of the Fair, at the Society's Rooms, No. 4 Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

By order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS, Corresponding Secretary.

BIRD CAGES!—BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES! AND FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, FISHING TACKLE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. At Peugeot's Great Variety Store, No. 111 RANDOLPH STREET, KINGSBURY BLOCK.

GALESBURG, June 26th, 1861.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO., Chicago:

GENTS:—It gives us much pleasure to inform you that in the late destructive fire in this place the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Which we purchased a few years since, and which contained all our Valuable Books, Papers, &c., came out ALL RIGHT, And (with the exception of the binding of the books being curled by the steam), in as good a state of preservation As when first put into the Safe.

We shall want another of larger size as soon as we get located. Yours truly, BARTLETT & JUDSON.

1861.

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Chicago, Port Sarnia AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels Daily from Chicago to Sarnia.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY From Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

The first-class Screw Steamers "ALLEGHANY," Capt. Boynton, AND "UNION," Capt. Cooper, Run in this line. One of these Steamers will leave the dock of A. E. GOODRICH every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENING FOR SARNIA.

Prompt despatch given to every description of freight destined for the Canadas, or any of the Eastern States.

Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line, As the entire distance via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

Good accommodations for first and second-class passengers, and passengers ticketed to all the East. For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 River street, or to A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

CHAS. A. EATON—Agent, IMPORTER OF GUNS And Sporting Apparatus, Colt's, Allen's and other Pistols. Gunmaker's Materials, Bowie Knives, Dirks, Etc. Agent for Oriental Powder Company and Wisconsin Shot. NO. 86 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Opposite the Tremont House.

HENRY WIGGERS, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GOLD MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE Oval and Ornamental Picture Frame Warehouse. 139 RANDOLPH STREET, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Illinois. Steam Factory, 227, 229 and 231 State st. and 51 and 53 LaSalle st. French Mirrors, Portrait and Oval Frames of every kind. Old Frames re-gilt equal to new.

OSWEGO, AUGUST 9th, 1861. On and after this date the charges on Grain handled by the Oswego Warehouses will be as follows: For Elevating, with 10 days storage, ¾ cts. per bush. For each additional 10 [illegible]. For Transferring from vessels to boats [illegible]. Vessels pay ¼ cents per bushel elevating in addition to above rates.

Lake Ontario Elevator—LUTHER WRIGHT & CO.
Empire Elevator—DOOLITTLE & IRWIN.
Reciprocity Elevator—ALLEN & LATHROP.
Continental Elevator—DEWOLF, MOTT & AMES.
Washington Elevator—PENFIELD, LYON & CO.
Columbia Elevator—M. MERRICK.
Merchants' Elevator—A. A. HOWLETT & CO.
WM. H. MERRICK, GENERAL MANAGER.

GEORGE T. ABBEY, MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER —OF— Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Etc., Etc., 136 LAKE STREET. Sporting Apparatus and Gun Materials. Rifles made to order, with all the modern improvements. Telescopic sights, Patent Muzzle, etc. Repairing promptly done and warranted. Agent for Hazard's Powder.

TWELFTH STREET WOOD YARD. D. M. ELDRED, Dealer in WOOD OF ALL KINDS. Office and Yard Twelfth street, near the cor. of Clark, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE [illegible]"

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR [illegible]

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections, ARE Good for Clergymen, Good for Lecturers, Good for Public Speakers, Good for Singers, Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly. They clear the Throat. They give strength and volume to the voice. They impart a delicious aroma to the breath. They are delightful to the taste. They are made of simple herbs, and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILLS CURE SICK HEADACHE. CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE. CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, AND THE ABSENCE OF ANY DISAGREEABLE TASTE RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

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SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

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Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

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CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 8 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ears.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcers.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following—hundreds of these—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf:

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw." CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." NORMAN T. AYRES, 5 Franklin st., Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well." D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. E. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied.

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply it all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY, (Successor to John S. Newhouse,) Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL. ALSO—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling. OFFICE—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447.

ILLINOIS COAL.—The CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their BITUMINOUS COAL,

And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL free from slate, sulphur, slack or waste, at such prices as to DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strothers, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are rich in bitumen.

This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking, as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only sure means for the full development of the manufacturing interests of the city, at the same time excelling ANY other for sign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted as an INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST: [illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads. Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. A. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5840, Chicago, Ill.

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton freight during the Summer and Winter, now exceeding former prices of Lumber and Briar Hill Coals, have constantly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse, Corner of Madison and Market Streets, Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE MINING PRICES, FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

[illegible]

ROBERT LAW, Post Office Drawer 5357, Chicago, Ill.

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. Try Doctor John Phillips, 86 WASHINGTON STREET. Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,500 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses, TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Persons of spectacles and Brazilian Pebbles. Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN. 79 SOUTH CLARK STREET, 79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames.

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES, VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Nos. 190 and 201 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction received on Balls.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. Fairbanks & Greenleaf, 34 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing Dragoon Equipments, CHAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &C. And are prepared to furnish large quantities AT SHORT NOTICE. SAMPLES ON HAND. TURNER & SIDWAY, 28 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c. All Inquiries promptly answered.

MILITARY GOODS, BLUE CLOTH, *Grey Cloth, Flannel, Blankets, And Trimmings,* FOR SALE BY BOWEN BROTHERS, 74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS. J. & A. HERZOG, Manufacturers and Jobbers of HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS 103 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS! Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles [illegible] E. R. BOWEN, 35 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

FAIR

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE [illegible]

1861,

MS,

&c.,

REE.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR [illegible]

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

FREE.

EDALS

ARMS.

Infantry.

SPALDING'S

Throat Confection[s]

AND

Good for Clergymen,

Good for Lecturers,

Good for Public Speakers,

Good for Singers,

Good for Consumptives.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTION[S]

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTION[S]

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTION[S]

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the [voice].

They impart a delicious aroma to the [breath].

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs, and [cannot] harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a [Husky] Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the [Throat], to get a package of my Throat Confections; [they will] relieve you instantly, and you will agree with [me that] "they go right to the spot." You will find them [very] useful and pleasant while travelling or attending [public] meetings for stilling your Cough or allaying [your] thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in [saying] that you will ever afterwards consider them [indispen]sable. You will find them at the Druggists' and [Deal]ers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENT[S].

My signature is on each package. All others [are] counterfeit.

A package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CEPHALIC PILL[S]

CURE

SICK HEADACHE.

CURE

NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CURE

ALL KINDS OF

HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system, or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY!! DISPATCH!

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,

No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Special Notices.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 72 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no16-g8ew-3-ly

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scrofula.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.

When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, Perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. oc8-ly

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials, like the following—hundreds of them—can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw."

CHARLES A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."

NORMAN T. AYRES, 5 Frankfort, Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. R. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied. jy19-61-ly

Coal.

COAL!—COAL!!—The undersigned having succeeded to the business of John S. Newhouse, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his friends, and the public generally, assuring them that he can supply at all times the best quality of Coal at the lowest prices.

CHARLES W. GRAY,

(Successor to John S. Newhouse,)

Dealer in Anthracite and Bituminous COAL.

ALSO—GRANULAR FUEL, the best article in use for Summer Fuel or Coal Kindling.

OFFICE—Cor. Washington and Market streets, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3447. au14-g257-1m

ILLINOIS COAL.—The

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company of LaSalle, to meet the greatly increased demand for their

BITUMINOUS COAL,

And to secure uniformity in prices and quality, have opened an office and yard in Chicago, and are now prepared to supply consumers in large or small quantities with a PURE ARTICLE OF ILLINOIS COAL free from slate, sulphur, slack or water, at such prices as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Their coal is the same heretofore sold here by Messrs. Law & Strothers, but is mined and handled with increased care. It is well screened and is kept under shelter, as exposure to weather is known to be injurious to all coals, and especially to those which are largely bituminous.

This coal is readily inflammable, and burns with a bright blaze, yet has more body than the Eastern soft coals. It is well adapted for family use, particularly for cooking as well as for manufacturing purposes. Existing in inexhaustible quantities in our own State and neighborhood, and affording the only hope for the large development of the manufacturing interests of this city, at the same time excelling ANY of foreign coals in

Cheapness and Utility Combined.

Every prudent housekeeper or manufacturer should give it a trial, which is all that is needed to satisfy him of its merits.

In order to avoid loss, and afford the public the benefit of the lowest prices, the Company have adopted an INVARIABLE rule of

Cash Upon Taking the Order.

PRICES FOR JULY AND AUGUST:

By the cargo, delivered on any dock, per ton.....$2.75

5 Tons and over at the yard, per ton..... [illegible]

delivered, per ton..... [illegible]

Less than 5 tons at the yard, per ton..... [illegible]

delivered, per ton..... [illegible]

Office and Yard SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH WATER AND LASALLE STREETS, where they have facilities for forwarding on the Galena and Chicago and the Northwestern Railroads.

Communications sent by mail will be promptly attended to. Address S. S. HAYES, Post Office Drawer 5843, Chicago, Ill.

jy13-g79 3m

COAL!—COAL!!—COAL!!!—The Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Shamokin and Pittston Coal Companies of Pennsylvania, in order to increase the sales of

PREPARED ANTHRACITE COALS

In Chicago, and insure a permanent supply at never exceeding fifty cents per ton fluctuation between Summer and Winter, nor exceeding former prices of Erie and Briar Hill Coals, have conjointly rented the yard formerly occupied by John S. Newhouse,

Corner of Madison and Market Streets,

Where they intend to RETAIL and WHOLESALE at

MINING PRICES,

FREIGHT AND EXCHANGE ADDED.

We mine and have sold to dealers all the Hard Coals that have been brought to Chicago for ten years; and having made permanent arrangements for five years, can insure a constant supply at lower rates than ever Hard Coals have been sold in this market.

No credit given for either wholesale or retail. COST AND CASH WILL BE THE MOTTO. The reduction in price must insure cash payment before any order will be filled. This system will be rigidly adhered to under all circumstances.

For Rosburgh and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coals, can offer great inducements to railroads and other consumers. For prices, or other particulars, address

ROBERT LAW,

jy13-g115 3m Post Office Drawer 6357, Chicago, Ill.

Eye and Ear.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."—This saying is fully verified, and every person can call and see the proof. Th[e]

Doctor John Phillips,

30 WASHINGTON STREET.

Will suit you with spectacles by inspection of the eye, over 1,000 persons can testify to the truth of this statement in this city.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Opera and Marine Glasses,

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, MAGNIFIERS,

Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Mathematical Instruments, Etc.

Spectacles repaired and Glasses inserted. Periscopic Glasses and Brazilian Pebbles.

Dr. Phillips has had abundant experience and success in treating

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

Sufferers are requested to examine his recommendations and test his skill. jy28-g335-3mpd-4t

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL

OPTICIAN.

79.........SOUTH CLARK STREET.........79

Opposite the Court House.

Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired and glasses inserted into old frames. [illegible]

Scales.

HOWE'S STANDARD

SCALES,

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,

Nos. 199 and 201 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Weigh out of Level. No Check Rods. All Friction Contrivances. [illegible] 301 60-ly

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

35 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

Army Equipments, &c.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

We are now extensively engaged in manufacturing

Dragoon Equipments,

CAPSACKS, WATERSACKS, WATER-PROOF BLANKETS, CARTRIDGE BOXES, BELTS, KNIFE-SHEATHS, &c.

And are prepared to furnish large quantities

AT SHORT NOTICE

SAMPLES ON HAND.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 38 RANDOLPH STREET, Manufacturers of Saddles, Horse Collars, &c.

All inquiries promptly answered. my27e513-3m

MILITARY GOODS.

BLUE CLOTH

Grey Cloth,

Flannel,

Blankets,

And Trimmings,

FOR SALE BY

BOWEN BROTHERS,

74 and 76 Lake Street.

MILITARY CAPS

J. & A. HERZOG,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS

182 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

MILITARY NOTICE!—BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Officer's Sword Belts, Private's Belts, all styles. Prices lower than ever before sold. Uniform Shirts and Caps supplied cheap. E. R. BOWEN, 39 Clark st., (up stairs.) Country orders please address Box 4048, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. [illegible] CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,

no14-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

J. L. LEE, 23 Clark street.

Post Office Drawer 6157. de11-62-ly

Banking and Exchange

BANKING HOUSE OF

CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets ....Chicago, Ill.

Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit. au16-g358-3m

BANKING HOUSE OF

J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

CHICAGO, August 10th, 1861.

I have purchased the entire circulation of the

MECHANICS' BANK, HARDIN,

CALHOUN COUNTY, ILLINOIS,

And am personally responsible for its redemption. I shall treat its notes precisely as the notes of the State Banks of Indiana and Ohio are treated in Chicago, and shall at all times sell Exchange on New York for the same, at the same rates that Exchange can be had for the notes of either of said State Banks.

I am also personally responsible for the circulation of the MARINE BANK OF CHICAGO, and shall redeem it as heretofore.

au12-g353-1m J. YOUNG SCAMMON.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States. ja7-ly

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT BY

D. F. QUIMBY & CO.,

150 South Water street.

ISETT & BREWSTER,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark, Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. [au16-g365-3m] W. C. BREWSTER

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,

33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake,

Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.

WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR

DISCREDITED

Illinois and Wisconsin Money.

Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.

We do business on a Specie Basis.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS

jy13-g1—3m 33 Clark st. cor. of Lake street.

STATE BONDS

Illinois Currency.

Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.

A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily

my30-ly G. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR.

I have this day opened an office for the transaction of a general Banking & Exchange Business at No. 26 Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

au5-g236 1m C. B. BLAIR.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON and PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated..........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

E. B. KIDDER, Cashier. [illegible]

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 22 Clark Street..........Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

B. F. CARVER & CO.,

Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking Business transacted. [illegible]

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 30th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—All the interest heretofore existing between J. B. Vankirk and A. Cook & Son, is this day dissolved, and we hereby notify all to whom it may concern to trust no person on our account, as we have no authorized agent to transact business for us. A. COOK & SON.

Plano, Kendall County, Ill.

Dated this 17th day of August, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

FAY & CO.,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1861. A. B. FAY. S. D. FAY.

In retiring from the Commission Business, we take pleasure in recommending the house of RICE FAY & CO., as being entitled to the patronage that has been bestowed on the late firm. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of

DENSMORE & RICE,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by BYRON RICE, who will continue the Commission Business at the same place, and respectfully solicits a continuance of consignments and orders to the late firm.

E. W. DENSMORE, BYRON RICE.

Chicago, August 19th, 1861. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. M. STINE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid. J. M. STINE. MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage. [illegible]

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The third year of this Institution will commence on the 16th of September. Circulars can be had at the Seminary, or at the office of C. B. WAITE, 129 Clark street. [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Fall Term in this Institution, conducted as hitherto by Rev. Dr. Dickinson and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September. For Circulars, &c., address the undersigned.

B. DICKINSON.

Lake Forest, July 29th, 1861. [illegible]

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 Wabash avenue.

Z. GROVER, Principal.

The next term of this school, for young Ladies, will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Catalogues may be obtained by addressing the Principal, or by calling at the Seminary. [illegible]

New Publications.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the young American Composer, S. WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.

Price 40 Cents (Retail.)

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders must be sent to the publishers. H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

TO SHIPPERS OF LUMBER AND SALT.—MATHER & Co's Northern Transportation Line having made arrangements with light draft Steamboats on the Illinois River, are now prepared to contract for the transportation of Lumber, Salt, &c., to all points on the Illinois River at reasonable rates. MATHER & CO., Agents, Foot of North LaSalle street. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.00 a. m.
7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
11.15 a. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.05 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	6.20 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
8.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 p. m.
8.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.50 a. m.	6.30 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	4.50 p. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.15 a. m.
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS R. R. LINE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	7.10 p. m.
4.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.35 a. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
9.15 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	1.50 p. m.
5.10 p. m.	3.30 p. m.	6.35 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE		
6.05 a. m.	5.00 a. m.	6.25 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.

THE RATIONALE OF THE BATTLE AT MANASSAS.

The Times Rebuked.

[From the London News.]

During the agony of our Indian Rebellion, when the fate of an empire trembled in the balance, and the proud heart of England was shaken with anguish, the sympathy of Europe, in the presence of a calamity in which the whole of Christendom seemed to partake, was all but universally expressed. Ancient enmities, foreign jealousies, held their peace for a while, and "natural enemies" vied with the nearest and dearest friends in generous grief and hope. Among foes and aliens, if a tone of sneering pity or of contemptuous regret jarred upon the public ear, it was instantly covered with shame and reprobation by nobler voices. Over the narrow seas a gallant people watched our varying fortunes with that fraternal interest which brave men feel in the actions of the brave; faint and few, indeed, were the mutterings of unmanly and malignant exultation at the tragic vicissitudes of a mortal struggle which history shudders to recall. But among our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic it was not mere interest that was felt for England at that terrible moment, or common human sympathy; it is but the simple truth to say, that the heroes and the victims of Lucknow and Cawnpore were honored and lamented by the people of the United States, and the trials and exploits of English courage and endurance treasured up as the immortal part of an indivisible inheritance of blood, language, and renown.

And yet there were voices of hate, envy, and savage joy to break the resolute stillness of the national sorrow, and to insult the sympathies of Christian Europe. Abroad, and even at home, there were "Sepoy" journals, which recounted with undisguised satisfaction the horrors of the mutiny, and frantically foretold the end of British rule in India. These "Sepoy" journals, however, had one redeeming merit—the frankness of their ferocious taunts and sinister predictions was appalling; but it was more tolerable than insult and outrage disguised in protesting pity, or simulating regretful amazement and compassion. When the day of trial and trouble comes again for England, we trust it may not be remembered that the most powerful, and, therefore, most responsible of English journals celebrated the issue of the first great battle between the army of the United States and the army of the Southern rebels, as a loss of all, "even of military honor," to citizen volunteers who had fought for nine hours of a summer's day against overwhelming odds, for a cause as sacred as law and order, as precious as national liberty and unity. Our contemporary would fain, it should seem, endeavor to reduce the conflict to the dimensions of a border raid, or a barbarous brawl. But, as this is impossible, it degrades a war from which anarchy and slavery, or freedom purified and ordered anew for higher purposes, must spring to the proportions of "a senseless and bloody strife." This is not only to caricature living facts; it is to give the lie to history. Civil war it was that made the ancestors of the men who fought at Bull Run great and free; though no doubt there were discontented persons in those days who condemned the "senseless and bloody strife" by which our forefathers dearly purchased at the cost of their lives all that their descendants now enjoy. Civil war, too, though, no doubt, it was sometimes "a senseless and bloody strife," has done something for the strength and grandeur, if not for the freedom, of France. Had England displayed that "humility and contentment which facilitates peace" in the days of the Stuarts, or France in the face of the coalition of old monarchies, we know not if France would now be greater or England freer, but assuredly there would be little enough upon which to congratulate the survivors of either Revolution.

The cynical selfishness with which the public opinion of England is so often credited by foreigners has never found a more exalted expression than in these reckless utterances. Nor are these opinions, even in their own sense, discerning or acute. It was to be expected that a defeat of the Federal army would, in the eyes of the adroit and abject believers in the sacredness of success, lend to the cause of the South a legitimacy which no reasoning could ever gain for it. Yet already it is clear that the results of the action of the 21st were not so disastrous to the Federal army as to forbid altogether a Southern advance this year. The victory of the Southern army was due no doubt to superior skill in its leaders, but the choice of a defensive position, and the arrival of timely reinforcements must be taken into account on the same side; and the "panic" that decided the issue of the fight, is an incident not unparalleled in military annals of European Powers. The losses both in men and in material of the Federalist forces are not so considerable as was at first reported. On the other hand, the scope of the war is infinitely enlarged. And the protraction of the contest is all in favor of those who have the largest reserve of men and means. A defeat of the North shuts the door to compromises, or to acquiescence in any terms the South can offer. The Union is bound to conquer now. The spirit of New England and the Northwest will rise to the occasion; and we of the old race, tried and strengthened by many reverses, shall not be surprised if our kinsmen never rest until they have turned defeat into victory. It may be that the triumph of the cause of freedom must date from a defeat. An easy war is often content to subside into an inglorious peace.

A Look at New Orleans Papers.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 23d.]

We are indebted to our ever attentive and obliging friend and correspondent in Louisville, for supplies of Southern papers. We feel especially obliged to him for a file of late New Orleans papers.

Among the most welcome of our daily newspaper visitors, formerly, were the journals of New Orleans. They were the most able, wide-awake, and agreeable of all the Southern papers, and until the Southern Secession frenzy became wide spread, were civil spoken and friendly towards the North. Now they reach us but rarely; and only through the good offices of the Express Company. They come to us, too, boiling over with rage at the Federal Government, and with sneers and abuse of the Union and the Constitution. But they come to us also, shorn of their fair proportions, and showing in every column how disastrous to themselves, as well as to New Orleans, Louisiana and the Southern States generally this secession business has been. The once pleasant and welcome *Picayune*, which used to issue frequent supplements of four additional pages, now comes reduced to a half sheet, while its evening edition is a quarter sheet, containing only two pages of printed matter. The *Delta* is cut down in the same deplorable way; but it seems like just retribution that a paper that has so long been famous for its advocacy of filibusterism and Southern violence of every description, should be made to suffer by secession. The depreciation and decline of the once conservative and civil *Picayune* are more to be lamented. But it is more as illustrations of the depression of business generally than of the newspaper business particularly, that we look at these shrunken New Orleans daily papers. Look under the head of "Commercial," of the *Picayune* of August 1st, and the first line we read is "Cotton—Thus far we have not heard of a sale," which shows a lively state of the cotton market. There are some small operations in sugar and molasses, and likewise some few sales of flour at from $7.25 to $9.75 per barrel, which is just about double the price in Northern cities. Hay was "selling in small lots at $33 to $35 per ton," mess pork at $24 per barrel, and there is nothing more to speak of under the *Picayune's* commercial report of a day's transactions in what was one of the greatest commercial cities of America. Under the head of "Marine News," we have the somewhat pompous standing notice that Mr. John S. Washington and assistants are the only authorized Marine and River News Reporters for the *Picayune*. Mr. John S. Washington and assistants have a rather cheerful and exhilarating time, for their business for the day was to report "No clearances," and the arrival of four small sized river steamers. The steamboat advertisements that used to spread over several columns, are now reduced to five small notices. The other new advertisements are few in number. Prof. A. H. Wilbur announces a balloon ascension from Congo Square, "preparatory to his departure for the seat of war." There are five or six military company meetings, and the usual amount of deaths, for the latter business is the only one at New Orleans that does not seem to be reduced by the war. The advertising columns of the *Delta* look even more desolate than those of the *Picayune*. There is one whole column occupied by an old and now evidently obsolete recital of the virtues of "Spalding's Cephalic Pills," and "Spalding's Glue." There are advertisements of perishable articles for sale, that are dated nearly a year ago, and there are many others that are evidently kept in type and put in from day to day, simply to save the expense of composition. The entire contents of the copy of the *Delta* before us consist of seven columns of reading matter and five of such advertisements as we have described. At the head of the paper appears the announcement, "we have got no papers this morning, either by mail or express," which shows a lively condi-

tion of postal affairs, and must be encouraging to editors and assistants. The editorials consist of glorifications over Manassas and abuse of "Old Abe." The news consists of extracts from private letters from Virginia and from Richmond papers out of date, with a few telegraphic dispatches, and clippings from old Northern papers, which have probably been saved from the ante bellum time to furnish miscellaneous "copy." Altogether this examination of these sickly New Orleans papers gives one of the gloomiest pictures yet presented of the present condition of things in that once proud, busy and prosperous city.

How a Man Feels when he is Wounded, and How it Goes to be Shot at.

We take the following from a letter written by one of the gallant Iowa volunteers, who fought in the battle near Springfield, Missouri:

I was standing, or rather kneeling, behind a little bush, reloading my musket, just before the rebels engaged in this close work retreated. Suddenly I felt a sharp pain in the shoulder, and fell to the ground. Jumping up, one of our boys asked me if I was hurt. I replied I thought not, drew up my musket to fire, when he said: "Yes—you are shot right through the shoulder." I think it was this remark, more than the wound, which caused the field, all at once, to commence whirling around me in a very strange manner. I started to leave it, with a half ounce musket ball in my shoulder, and once or twice fell down with dizziness; but in a short time recovered sufficiently to be able to walk back to Springfield, nine miles, where the ball was taken out. I was very much pleased to find that the wound was not a dangerous one.

In the battle, every sensation was drowned in excitement. We had no time to think of being killed, except when standing to be shot at by cannon, without a chance to shoot back. This, to us, was the most trying part of the battle. When we had a chance to use our muskets, every thought and feeling was gone, except the one thought of shooting down the rebels as rapidly as possible. Our regiment certainly did its share of the work that day.

THE FIRST REGULAR RIFLED CANNON CAST IN THIS CITY.—On Wednesday, at Melms' Badger Iron Works in the Third Ward, was cast a rifled cannon, weighing 1,600 pounds, under the direction of Gen. McManman, E. B. Wolcott, and Col. J. B. Atwater. It was moulded by Mr. James Hill, formerly of the Carron Cannon Iron Works in Scotland. This cannon will possess the highest power attained by any gun, being entirely a new principle, invented and patented by Colonel Atwater. It will be tested in a few days by a Board of Army Officers.—*Milwaukee Wisconsin.*

Miscellaneous

CARBON OIL!—

Pure Carbon Oil,

THE PUREST, HEAVIEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Warranted Pure White and Non-Explosive.

JOHNSON, SPENCER & CO.,

No. 20 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,

AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN

LUCIFER OIL WORKS,

PENNSYVANIA.

au16-g377 1m

INTEREST DIVIDEND.—Holders of Scrip in the

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK,

Can receive the interest on same by calling at the Agency of the Company in Chicago.

A new issue of Scrip for the year ending 1st of July, 1861, will be ready for delivery on or about the first of September. Those who are entitled to same will please call for it. HIGGINSON & JAMES, Agents. au20-g356-1m Office No. 1 Clark street.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE, PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

"The greatest invention of the age."—[Cincinnati Commercial.

"A discovery of national importance."—[N. Y. Tribune.

"Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action."—[Scientific American.

"It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition, (Chicago Mechanics' Institute.)"—[Chicago Tribune.

"We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them."—[St. Louis Republican.

The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.

We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from ⅛ of one inch to 2½ inches.

The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.

The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Cheney, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. S. & W. W. Alley, Pinckneyville, Indiana; W. P. Campbell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.

Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

au16-g370-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber offers for sale or exchange, his

Residence at Racine, Wisconsin,

The house is nearly new, built in the best manner, situated on the main avenue of the town. Built of wood and lined through with brick—42 feet front, included in wing; basement cellar, two wells, cistern, together with all required out buildings, good barn, wood and wash house, &c. &c. on ample grounds, handsomely laid out with graveled carriage and foot walks.

VARIETY SHADE TREES, SHRUBBERY AND PLANTS,

With a fine garden—eastern front of 160 feet—with fine view of Lake Michigan.

Racine is sixty miles north of Chicago, directly on the Lake, with a fine elevation and perfectly healthy; about ten thousand inhabitants; fine roads, schools and churches. The schools are established and conducted upon the same principle as those of Chicago, and the town is pronounced the handsomest in the Northwest. Within four times per day by rail. Would be sold on time or exchanged for city property, and the balance, if any, will be taken on mortgage, or by assuming a mortgage. WM. A. MURPHY.

23 Clark street, N. Y. Central Railroad Office, or address P. O. Box 1[illegible]

NOTICE TO EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC PARTIES.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have made arrangements for the use of a fine Grove, located at Matteson, on the line of their road, twenty-seven miles from Chicago.

This Grove is immediately adjoining the track. A portion of it has been cleared of the underbrush, and is sufficiently extensive for the use of Parties desiring to go out for the day. Seats, rustic benches and swings have also been erected. Within the Grove is a living Spring of Clear Water. Adjacent to the Grove is a piece of Cleared Ground, suitable for Cricket, Base Ball and other athletic sports. This Grove will easily accommodate 3,000 people. As a place for Excursions and Pic-Nics it has unrivalled attractions.

Special Trains can be chartered at reasonable rates by applying at the office of the General Superintendent in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, General Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. [illegible]

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

[illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER. 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manila do. 500 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.

1,500 kegs of Maiser's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 173 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. THOS. B. WOOD & CO.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

BIRD CAGES.—100 Patterns, Also, Parrot and Squirrel Cages, Cups, Fountains, &c., at wholesale, AT 138 LAKE STREET. BARNUM BROS.

FISHING TACKLE.—

Fish Hooks,

Lines, Spoon Baits, Reels, Flies, Floats, &c., &c.

REED POLES—[illegible] cheap jointed Poles, &c., at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—

300 tons Assorted Foundry Pig Iron,

From the celebrated Missouri Furnaces, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Missouri Bonds will be taken at par in payment. [illegible] 231, 233 and 235 South Water street.

COOPERAGE.—

1,000 Butter Kegs,

300 Whisky Barrels,

300 Alcohol Barrels,

3,000 Shaved Hickory Hoops,

For sale cheap by [illegible] Corner Pine and Michigan sts., Chicago.

CHILDREN'S GIGS, Carriages,

SAND CARTS, CHAINS CRADLES, &C.

Wholesale and Retail, at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

J. T. CARTER,

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK WAREHOUSE,

231 South Water Street Chicago, Ill.

Cash paid for Cotton and Woolen Rags, and Metals.

FLAGS, DRUMS, ROSETTES,

FLAGS from 2 inches to 1 foot long, German, American and German—silk sizes. DRUMS, various patterns. Wholesale trade supplied at 138 Lake street. BARNUM BROS.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Traps, Picks, Shovels, Pans, Gold Scales, Blankets and all kinds of Miner's Tools. Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition generally.

Agent for St. Louis Shot, and Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 158 Lake street.

NATIONAL PREMIUM CATAWBA WINE, of John E. Mottier, BY THE CASE OR BOTTLE, At GALE BROTHERS, Druggists.

PURE GRAPE JUICE,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

At GALE BROTHERS.

Pharmaceutists and Dealers in Choice Medical Merchandise. 202 Randolph street.

TWENTY THOUSAND Bushels BARLEY MALT,

Cheap for Cash.

IRWIN & MOREY,

9 Board of Trade Building.

Wholesale Houses.

MILITARY GOODS.—

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE,

In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will

BE SOLD CHEAPER

than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Anyone wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see. [illegible]

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30..........LAKE STREET..........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Home Construction; Custom-Made Prime Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH or prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Lincoln's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

63..........LAKE STREET..........63

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

2,500 boxes TIN PLATE,

5,000 bdls SHEET IRON,

500 " RUSSIA IRON,

150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,

22,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,

250 casks SHEET ZINC,

10 tons PIG TIN,

10,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,

10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,

50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,

1,000 doz. AXES,

1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,

20 tons SAD-IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

oc7-ly Corner of State and Lake streets.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.

1861..........A Card..........1861.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,

8..........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO..........8

Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.

Prompt and careful attention given to orders. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full line of BROWN DRILLS AND DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. [illegible]

1861.—SPRING TRADE.—1861.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 and 83 South Water Street,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

LINEN AND COTTON GOODS, ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR.

THE TRADE can rely upon finding at this old established house a full line of Piece Goods, adapted to Men's Wear, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN FASHIONS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut.

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus, School Furniture on hand and to Order.

Particular attention paid to Country Orders. [illegible]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the Very Lowest Market Rates,

[illegible] Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes. [illegible] Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 14 to No. 28. [illegible] lbs. Copper Bottoms. [illegible] Tinner's Copper. [illegible] Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18. [illegible] Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths. [illegible] Doz. Steel Spring Wire, No. 1, 2 and 3. [illegible] Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinners Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN. [ap18'61-ly]

16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18

G. C. COOK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of

GROCERIES,

Fish, Wooden Ware,

DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18..........STATE STREET..........16 & 18

mh6'61-ly

Dentists' Cards.

J. C. FULLER,

DENTIST,

85 CLARK STREET

Opposite the Court House, Chicago. ap11'61-ly

A. W. FREEMAN,

Dentist,

103....WASHINGTON STREET....103

P. O. Box 3041. oc30-ly

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 88 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate. [illegible]

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S

Cast Steel

CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS,

We are prepared to fill orders for these

CELEBRATED BELLS

At New York Prices, With Freight Added.

Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate, [illegible] LAKE STREET, Chicago

Lumber, &c.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WALLACE & HOLMES,

(FORMERLY JOHN A. WALLACE,)

Have constantly on hand a well selected stock of

Hard and Soft Wood,

LUMBER, LATH SPOKES STAVES & SHINGLES

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

And will furnish Bills for Lumber, Timber and White Oak Piling, to order on the shortest notice. They are also prepared to do a general Commission Business, and to make liberal cash advances on all kinds of Lumber consigned to them to sell either by cargo or at retail. Office and Yard on the corner of Old and Grove Streets, South Branch, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Drawer 5775. [illegible]

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 75 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above celebrated make of Tobacco at manufacturer's prices, freight added. A full stock constantly on hand. [illegible]

Stationery, &c.

STATIONERY

In all Varieties.

BLANK BOOKS

Of our own manufacture.

GOLD PENS

From the best Makers.

LOWEST PRICES

That can be afforded.

PRINTING

Neatly Executed.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Should try us:

BANKERS

Furnished with fine work.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Should look at our Prices.

EVERYBODY

Who sell or consume goods in this line of trade will find it to their interest to call at

Stationers' Hall,

140 LAKE STREET,

F. MUNSON.

Practical Blank Book Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Blank Books, Stationery, Printing and

BOOK BINDING.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

STATIONERS,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

AND

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS.

122 - - - Lake Street. - - - 122

CHICAGO.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

Lake Transportation,

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company,) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the Transportation Railroad to the West, and the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER	CHICAGO.

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, foot of Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, [illegible]

A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 8 Astor House, [illegible]

[illegible]

E. G. CHASE, Agent, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

E. G. CHASE, Agent, 191 River street, Troy, N. Y.

A. L. GRISWOLD, Fr't Ag't, 21 River st., [illegible]

W. W. HOLDEN, Buffalo, [illegible]

J. J. TALLMADGE, Agent, Mississippi and Prairie du Chien Railroad Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.

E. A. BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.

[illegible] Freight Agent, Boston.

JOHN ALLEN, JR., President, Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON, SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

[illegible] Sandusky, Ohio.

[illegible], Erie, Penn.

[illegible] & RAYMOND, Racine, Wis.

KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.

N. H. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

jy24-g788 6m Foot of State street, Chicago.

1861. THE 1861.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

Will during the present season, run their line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS

Regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

FORMING

A DAILY LINE,

For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and

TRI-WEEKLY LINE,

To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.

And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through freights subject to but one transhipment.

Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.

AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.

J. MYERS, No. 131 Broadway, New York.

J. P. WARNER, No. 2 Coenties Slip, New York.

JOHN HOCKING, No. 8 State street, Boston.

O. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.

GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.

CRAWFORD & LOVELL, Oswego, N. Y.

WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.

N. S. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.

S. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.

TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.

PECKOR & BAKER, Cleveland.

MATHER & CO., Chicago. [illegible]

Business Cards.

NEW PATENT LAW.—

BROADNAX & GRAY,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.

Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.

OFFICES:	Established.
Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office)	18[illegible]
St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House)	18[illegible]
Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block)	18[illegible]
London, (England)	18[illegible]
Paris, (France)	18[illegible]

Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. [illegible]

Music Stores.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago.

(oc15-G93-ly)

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN

Musical Instruments and Strings.

JULIUS BAUER,

99 South Clark Street, Chicago,

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Paris, Leipzig, Dresden, Markneukirchen and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.

[illegible] JULIUS BAUER.

Ship Chandlers.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

SHIP CHANDLER

And Sail Maker,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest prices

Manila Rope, Pitch, Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Tar, Lath Rope, Oakum, Blocks, Spun Yarn.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, &c. &c.

Made to order at shortest notice.

243 - South Water street, Chicago, Ill. - 243

ap29'61-ly GEO. F. FOSTER.

Rubber Goods.

BELTING, PACKING HOSE, &c. The patent solid

VULCANIZED RUBBER BELTING,

Warranted to be the best in use.

HOSE AND PACKING,

OF ALL SIZES.

LEATHER BELTING

AND

LACE LEATHER,

And all kinds of

RUBBER GOODS.

JNO. B. IDESON & CO., Sole Agents,

[illegible] 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block

Paper Hangings.

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70..........LAKE STREET..........70

[jy1'61-ly]

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

[fe1'61-ly]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

14 Lasalle street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-tinning done to order.

Manufactory 157 and 159 West Washington street. [illegible]

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

[no16'60-ly]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c.; Chairs, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kind.

Please call and examine this stock before you buy. [illegible]

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,

Cor. Clinton and Fulton street, West Side,

LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,

LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Pipe Scrap. [illegible] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of Residences, Churches, Halls, &c. [illegible]

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET.

[illegible]

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE

[illegible] Mrs. A. L. BALKAM.

Undertakers.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 65 Lasalle street.

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all sizes. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Cheap Vault in the Cemetery.

W. T. WOODSON & CO., Undertakers and Sextons, 226 Washington st. (between Franklin and Market streets), keep a full assortment of Coffins, Shrouds, &c., of every variety and price. [illegible]

W. T. WOODSON. [illegible] JOSEPH WYATT.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuhn will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of dead animals, and any other scavenger work. Orders addressed to CHAS. KUHN, Chicago P. O. Box 4[illegible], will receive prompt attention. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

WHEREAS, HECTOR O. [illegible] by their certain Deed of Trust, dated and executed [illegible] March, A. D. 1858 [illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, August 26th, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins vs. Charles H. Thompson.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Charles H. Thompson that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the third day of August, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and against the estate of Charles H. Thompson, for the sum of Four Hundred Eighty One and 12-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Charles H. Thompson, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of September A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Samuel C. Davis, Charles B. Sawyer and Nathan W. Perkins, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'y. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a promissory note for $[illegible], dated June [illegible], A. D. 18[illegible], made by Gilbert C. Noble, and payable to the order of himself at Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois, one year after date, with interest after due at ten per cent. per annum, and secured by Trust Deed of same date, duly executed by the said Gilbert C. Noble to the undersigned, George Scoville, trustee, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book [illegible] and application having been made to me by the legal holder of said note to sell the real estate in said Trust Deed described for the purposes therein stated. Public notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth (28th) day of August, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the real estate in said Trust Deed described, to-wit:—The west half of Lot No. ten (10), of Block number one (1), in Sawyer's Addition to Chicago, Illinois, in the city of Chicago, Cook County, and State of Illinois, together with all right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Gilbert C. Noble, his heirs or assigns therein.

GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.

Chicago, August 14th, 1861. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, George Brown and Kate Brown [illegible]

[illegible]

GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.

Chicago, August 14th, 1861. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Bernard G. Caulfield, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon, a certain deed of trust [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 28, 1861. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 17th day of May, 1858, Hiram C. W. Cowdery and Mary L. Cowdery, his wife, executed a deed [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN C. [illegible] & [illegible] HALL,

Executors of Samuel F. Skinner, deceased.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1861. Madora A. Milledoler vs. Walton G. Milledoler.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Trustee.

Chicago, June 28th, 1861. [illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Waller and Sarah B. Waller, his wife, and Bernard G. Caulfield, executed and delivered to J. Young Scammon [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON Trustee.

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

[illegible]

MATHER & TAFT, Plff's Att'ys. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

[illegible]

ESTATE OF DAVID S. HAYWOOD, Deceased.—The undersigned have been appointed executors of the estate of David S. Haywood [illegible]

[illegible]

THOMAS J. HAYWOOD, Executor.

Chicago, July 8th, 1861. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—To all whom it may concern, take notice, that [illegible]

[illegible]

DAVID S. WHITE, Administrator.

[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. [illegible]

[illegible]

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Chicago, August 1st, 1861. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by William D. Scott, [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM D. SCOTT, Mortgagee.

By J. W. Willard, his Attorney in fact.

BLODGETT & WINSTON, Att'ys. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, John B. Knight and Edmund Ware, of the State of Kentucky, executed and delivered to Peter Geib, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, a certain indenture of Mortgage, dated the nineteenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred [illegible]

[illegible]

PETER GEIB, Mortgagee.

Chicago, June 27, 1861. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

[illegible]

F. H. WINSTON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Chicago, July 30th, 1861. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] BERNAUER, Mortgagee.

DAVIS & [illegible], Attorneys.

Chicago, July 22d, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William Van Antwerp, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed [illegible]

[illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,

Administrator of the Estate of William Van Antwerp.

Chicago, Ill., July 17th, A. D. 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

MATHER & TAFT, Plff's Att'ys. [illegible]

ESTATE OF ROBERT PATTERSON, Deceased.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Robert Patterson [illegible]

[illegible]

NELSON THOMASSON, Administrator.

Chicago, June 24th, 1861. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible]—Attachment.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Plff's Att'ys. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1861.

THE CITY.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The new style of Government Postage Stamps can be obtained at the TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street. 227tf

GOOD.—The Catholic clergy of this city have advised all unemployed men in their congregations to enlist in Gen. Fremont's army.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—Rev. N. Colver, D.D., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of this city.

FOR THE ARMY.—Fifty-nine car loads of horses and cattle, for the use of the army, were shipped east Saturday evening via Michigan Southern railroad.

NEW CAVALRY COMPANY.—John L. Beveridge, Esq., has been authorized to raise a cavalry company to be attached to Col. Farnsworth's cavalry regiment.

AUCTION SALES.—Jewett & Co., 56 Dearborn street, sell at 10 A. M. 300 brls soft-soap, 100 brls liquors, and 500 packages general groceries; also segars, etc.

RECRUITS FOR THE YATES PHALANX.—Lieut. Amos Savage, of Company G, Yates Phalanx, now camped at Camp Mather, will bring in from Lockport to-day a squad of recruits for his company.

OFF THE TRACK.—On Saturday night the 7:30 P. M. passenger train on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad ran off the track in entering the city. No damage done beyond an hour's detention.

FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS STATE TROOPS.—At the recent election for field officers for this regiment, the following persons were elected: Philip Wadsworth, Colonel; S. B. Raymond, Lieutenant Colonel; J. A. Baldwin, Major.

THE CASE OF CAPT. CROFTON.—The hearing of the writ of habeas corpus set down for Monday morning, was continued to this morning to await the return of District Attorney Haven from Galesburgh.

RECRUITS FOR CO. I.—Lieut. Brucker of Co. I, Yates Phalanx, arrived last evening from Pontiac with seventeen recruits for his Company. As many more will join him at Camp Mather to-night.

LEFT FOR MISSOURI.—Fourteen recruits for Companies C and D, third Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. Hascendahl commanding, left last evening for the Arsenal at St. Louis, via the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad, under charge of Capt. George Glassner.

POLICE.—Nearly fifty persons were examined yesterday at the Armory and the Police Department enriched by fines and penalties amounting to nearly $100. The charges were various—from crime down to the decalogue having there its representative.

POLICE MATTERS FOR THE STATE FAIR.—A large number of men have been detailed for special duty at the State Fair ground. A lock-up is to be built, a Police Court organized, and a magistrate constantly in attendance for the immediate punishment of offenders.

FOR THE 19TH.—W. Hutchings of this city leaves here this evening to join Col. Turchin's 19th Illinois Regiment at Ironton, Mo., and assume his post as sutler to the camp. He will take any packages for the boys that may be left at No. 84 Dearborn street to-day.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS.—The orders issued by the Department forbid the recognition of the old Postage Stamp at the Post-Office in this city, after to-day. Let all our Chicago readers this day exchange the old style stamps in their possession.

CHICAGO CAVALRY COMPANY.—Capt. Langhole has upon his muster roll the names of nearly seventy men; and if all sign it who have announced their intention of doing so, the number will reach one hundred and twenty. They will be sworn into the service in a day or two.

NOTICE.—Contractors who propose to furnish wagons, harness, camp equipage and utensils, axes, shovels, camp kettles, blankets, uniforms, boots and shoes, cavalry uniforms, and all other articles provided for in the army regulations, are requested to present their proposals at the office of the Union Defence Committee without delay.

BURGLARY.—A party with burglarious intent broke into the residence of Dr. Allport, the well known dentist, on Washington street, near Wabash avenue. They had prepared themselves for an extensive scrape of property, when their operations were cut short by some member of the household, who made such demonstrations as to drive the rascals away.

THE SHIELDS BRIGADE.—We referred yesterday in an extended notice, to the Shields Brigade, of five thousand men, and are glad to learn of a spirited and characteristic movement among our Irish fellow citizens, looking to the formation and equipment of an Irish regiment in this city and section, to place itself under the gallant Brigadier, a tried soldier and brave and loyal man.

SOLDIERS' ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—A strong letter of acknowledgment and thanks comes to us from Camp Ellsworth, in this city, from "the Winona boys" in the Northwestern Rifle Regiment, the theme being a donation of $190 sent to them from their home townsmen. The amount divided among one hundred men gives each of them a little timely and welcome spending money, which the writer of the letter says they made good use of.

☞ The excursion to Lake Forest for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, on next Thursday, offers many attractions. There will be a large company, a good band, a grand dinner for all who wish to buy, and lastly, the presence of the children of the Home with their happy faces and juvenile songs. It will be *the* excursion of the season, and all who go will be twice blest—they will have the enjoyment of the occasion and the consciousness of aiding a noble charity. See advertisement.

CONTINUED.—John Ross, charged with the robbery of a large sum of money from John and Thomas Harrison, residing at Elk Grove, Cook County, an account of which appeared in Monday's issue, was yesterday afternoon brought before Calvin DeWolf, Esq., for examination. A portion of the evidence was introduced, showing a state of facts substantially the same as those already published, and the case continued for further examination to 9 o'clock this morning.

LARCENY.—James Maloney was charged at the Police Court with the larceny of $50 from a bureau in the house of John Byron, residing at the corner of DeKoven and Jefferson streets. The following facts appeared in evidence: The wife of Byron left the door of the house unlocked while she went to a neighboring store to make some small purchase, and when she returned she found the prisoner rummaging her drawer and appropriating the money. Maloney was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court. Committed.

LADDERS WANTED BY THE UNITED STATES.—Gen. Fremont is said to have from St. Louis, authorized by Gen. Fremont to employ five hundred laborers to work upon the entrenchments at various points on the Mississippi river. An office for this purpose has been opened at West Market Hall. To all laborers from this city a free passage will be given to and from their place of employment. Mr. Shepard has already obtained fifty-six men, who, with those engaged to-day, will be forwarded to St. Louis Wednesday morning, by the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, as the first instalment.

GRAND JURY FOR THE CIRCUIT COURT.—A Grand Jury will be empannelled at the September Term of the Circuit Court, to dispose of the county criminal business and find bills against the parties now lying in jail charged with capital offences. These latter are Peter May for the murder of Trapp, John Sullivan for the murder of his wife, and Capt. Crofton for the murder of Frederick Kraatz—unless the last-named is released on bail, a matter which will be determined to-day, at the hearing of the habeas corpus writ before Mr. Hoyne, Judge John M. Wilson, of the Superior Court.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—The maternal relative of a bright little prattler of four summers is still a blessing young mothers with tresses a Dusk' and fine locks did not lie smooth to the brush, which made the "little pitcher with large ears" immediately sought and responded, "Why, ——, your hair never lays smooth unless it stands now and then." Little four year old dotted this with great wrinkled vehemence, so much so that it was asked if she knew what a "comb-ing" was. "Oh yes, I know; they are little

SHOCKING MURDER AT ATHENS

Bemoisement of a Drunken Fight.

THE MURDERER IN CUSTODY.

Yesterday intelligence reached this city that a murder had been committed at Athens, in this county, twenty miles from this city; the parties being Irish, and the affair the sequel to a drunken row. The murderer, Michael Baines, on Saturday night had been drinking freely with one John Kain, both employees at the stone quarries. They were having their bout at a doggery kept by Mistress Foley, and fought over their tipple, but made it all up, and Kain left the house.

After going a short distance he returned again and attempted to enter the house, but in so doing was resisted by Baines and Mrs. Foley, though ineffectually as would appear, for, forcing his admission, the fight again opened between the two men, and "nearer, clearer, deadlier than before."

The neighbors were called out by a cry from the woman Foley, and Kain was seen holding his adversary down, and pounding him severely. A man named Morrison ran in and pulled Kain off, when the man out of the door, exclaiming that he was killed, and, after proceeding a few steps, fell dead.

He was found to have received three stabs from his adversary either one of which must have proved fatal. A post-mortem examination was held by Drs. Hall and King, and one wound in the abdomen and two in the region of the heart were found to have been inflicted by a knife. Raines fully confesses the deed, and surrendered up the knife with which the murder was accomplished.

The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the community at Athens yesterday, and only with difficulty were the heated crowd kept from taking the murderer out of the hands of the officers and hanging him on the spot.

The prisoner was brought to this city and lodged in the jail, and an examination will be had before Justice De Wolf at 9 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Robbing the Mails.

There be many mail robbers, very many whereof are female robbers, as our Postmasters know full well, and have often fresh occasions to discover. You may send by mail a cook-stove, kettles, pots and all, provided you pay letter postage, but to attempt to get it passed as a periodical, as printed matter, that is unlawful, but, after all, would only be an exaggerated instance of a too common class of cases.

Some authorities trace the origin of the evil back to the evil habit of Congressmen sending home their shirts to wash, marked "Pub. Doc.," but whencesoever derived, the general public are little aware, in their innocence, how frequent this class of mail robberies have become.

The Postal law, with liberal views for the encouragement of the press, of newspapers, magazines, and the like, makes a generous deduction in price of transport, and the document in print has thus a large advantage over the document in manuscript. And it is of the meanest class of mail robberies to evade this generous and humane provision.

We have said there were female robbers and so there are. The proofs are before us. Here enveloped in a country newspaper to be sent from Illinois to Maine is a collection of pieces that looks like a dissected bed-quilt. An inspection shows us that some descendant of Eve has given way to the feminine passion for "pieces," and here we have the results. Six packages all separately marked. From one we come to learn that "mother" has six special excesses, "Mary" seven, and "Dolly" three. "Mother's" are in several styles that speak well for the old lady's thrift and taste, and so of the others. Then a fourth package gives samples of "Charlie's" pinafores and spencers. Now this family collection was a sharp clearly defined mail robbery. A mean attempt to defraud our Government under one of the most humane of its laws. From another newspaper we saw taken, a black satin stomacher, sent at newspaper postage.

The offenders should all of them be sworn that an offence of the character is punishable with a fine of five dollars, should the party mailing the package be discovered. We hope every such case may be traced home and those who thus attempt to evade the postal law be made to suffer the prompt penalty.

The Yates Phalanx.

We should be doing less than justice to our convictions of duty, were we not to urge it upon those who are interested in the Yates Phalanx, and who would see it a flourishing regiment, to secure at once, at any sacrifice of personal ambition, a thorough reorganization of its field officers, or rather an immediate vacating of those posts.

It is not the first time we have referred to this subject, and we now feel disposed to speak more plainly than before. It was all wrong to organize and hold a regimental election as it was held in the Yates Phalanx. Disguise it under any name of "provisional" or "temporary," it means the same, an eagerness to fill the places under the shoulder straps, before the ranks were filled.

As a consequence, the history of the Yates Phalanx, has been one continued succession of disgraceful squabbles. Good men have fallen ill, and then fallen off, disgusted, and other mounted officers of indolence stands now in absolute danger of being utterly broken up.

We write this reluctantly. We have no personal preferences to guide us in this matter. We know of but one wish actuating us, and that is for the success of the Yates Phalanx.

Its only course is now, to let it be understood that a fair, open and full election will be held for regimental officers when the regiment is full, and not until then; and then let the choice be carefully made. We utter no personal criticisms on the officers now holding these positions, and were they match with capable officers than they are, they could not, under the circumstances, better serve their country than by resigning and coming down to the ranks. Let them do this at once, if they would save for the Yates Phalanx a name and a place in our volunteer army.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—Coroner James yesterday held an inquest at Woodlawn Station, town of Hyde Park, upon the body of Joseph Meeth, a German, aged thirty years. The circumstances are briefly these. Deceased had been hunting Sunday afternoon, and when he returned went into his house, leaving the gun in his wagon. His afterwards went for it, and seizing it by the muzzle, drew it towards him. In doing this the hammer caught the iron strap nailed upon the side boards, the piece was discharged, and its entire contents lodged in his side. He fell, and immediately expired. The jury found a verdict in accordance with these facts.

LARCENY.—Martin Gilroy was charged at the Police Court, yesterday, with the larceny of $5 from the store of Henry Steinman, residing on Wells street corner of Hills. This boy, with one or two others, who were taken into custody by the complaining witness, but afterwards rescued by their friends, entered the store during the temporary absence of the proprietor—and appropriated the contents of the money drawer. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the October term of the Recorder's Court, and committed in default. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of the boys rescued, and their rescuers.

SENT TO THE REFORM SCHOOL.—The five boys mentioned in our last as having been concerned in the robbery of jewelry from the store of J. A. Colby, 118 Randolph street, were yesterday examined at the Police Court, before Hon. E. B. Williams, Reform School Commissioner. Henry McDonald and Michael Laflin, the two supposed to be most implicated in the burglary, were sentenced to the Reform School during the period of their non-age; one of them, John Afleck, was fined $25 as a vagrant, and execution suspended for one week to allow his parents an opportunity to remove him from the city; the rest were discharged.

BOY DROWNED.—The name of the boy drowned on Sunday, an account of which appeared in our issue of Monday, was Gustave Bethke, the son of a German named John Bethke, residing on Jackson, second house from Wells street. The father saw him fall into the river, but before he could reach him he disappeared. The body was recovered by Augustus Hess, who brought him to the shore with a grappling-hook. Coroner James empannelled a jury, who returned a verdict in accordance with these facts.

RETURNED.—Lieut. T. L. Stanley, of Co. I, Irish Brigade, arrived in this city Saturday evening. He understood that he was to be promoted to the Captaincy of Company C, made vacant by the death of the late lamented Captain Francis McGarvey. Second Lieutenant Quinn takes the position of Lieut. Stanley in Co. I. Lieut. Stanley is a brave and accomplished young officer, and will be remembered by our readers as the one who, with a squad of

Postal Letters.

The following letters, held in the Chicago Post Office, for Postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

G. G. Wilder, Chicago, Ill.
T. W. McGowan, " "
Wm. M. Ripley, " "
D. B. Cooke & Co. " "
D. B. Burt, " "
P. O. Box 1609, " "
Thomas Beale & Small, Cairo, (), Ill.
I. D. Davenport, Lynchburg, " "
Mrs. Jane E. Seaton, Petite, " "
Mrs. Mattie Landy, Lafayette, " "
Charles H. Maxey, Mt. Vernon, " "
Thos. Rogers, Wabaunsee, " "
Mrs. Sarah Howson, Asaalia, " "
Dr. Tandy H. Trice, Cameron, " "
Dr. Pressford Batavia, " "
John M. Candless, Camden Mills, " "
John Peterman, Mendon, Mich.
Miss Annie Lewis, Marshall, Mich.
R. L. Brown, Athens, Mich.
M. M. Hill, Waukesha, Wis.
Wm. Orr, Albany, N. Y.
Wm. Donovan, Bethlehem, Ohio.
Chalfax Bugnarphey, Boonville, Mo.

Letters enclosed in old style Government envelope, not recognized in payment of postage:

Wright, Sherman & Co., Chicago.
C. W. Bartlett, Galesburgh, Ills.
C. M. Simmons, Decatur, Ills. 2
L. Morey, Manteno, Ills.
Van Dyck, Lane, Ills.
Frick & Lanzer, Cobden Station, Ills.
Beem & Clarkson, Henry, Ills.
John Rice, St. Paul, Minn.
Miss Hattie Rogers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Nellie Johnston, " "
S. A. Risdon, Cambridge, Vt.
Mrs. Robert Hazes, Oswego, N. Y.
S. Castle, Lisbon, Ills.
Mrs. Winthrop Buch, Weathersfield, Conn.
Mrs. Mary J. Morrison, Three Rivers, Mich.
Miss Sarah W. Lawrence, Hillsdale, "
Miss P. Stephenson, Brunswick, O.
R. O. Wilcox, Palmerville, O.

CHICAGO LIGHT ARTILLERY, Co. B.—Lieut. Sam. E. Barrett, of Taylor's Battery Chicago Light Artillery, Company B, at present located at Birds Point, Mo., is in our city for a few days. He informs us that if applied to immediately, he can still make room for four or five good active men, and also one good bugler. He can be found from 11 to 1 at No. 8, Masonic Temple.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG IN COURT IN NEW YORK.—On the 21st and 22nd inst. a hearing of a case was had before the Supreme Court of N. Y. city, in which the Rock River Bank was plaintiff and Hoffman & Gelpeke defendants. A motion was made by defendants' counsel to dismiss an attachment issued against the money and effects of defendants, on the ground, that one of them being an accredited Consul at Chicago for the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Court had no jurisdiction. In the course of the arguments it appeared that the exequatur of the Lieut. Governor had been revoked, and Mr. Hoffman declared no longer able to claim exemption from the operation of State laws on account of his relation to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Mission Sunday Schools—Bread for the Poor.

Building the church edifices or projecting expensive Sunday-school benevolences, should, doubtless, be condemned as an unreasonable tax upon the charity of the public.

But provision for the enlarging interests of our Mission Sunday-schools is the most and most efficient form of Christian Missions and philanthropy, should be regarded as an indispensable feature, and be established and carried forward. One of the most promising of these Schools of Charity and Philanthrophy, the North Star Mission School in the North Division had commenced arrangements for a suitable building before the war. They had secured lots and part of the funds necessary for their purchase. They cannot abandon it without serious damage to the School and the whole cause it represents. They, therefore, appeal to all for aid—if all will do a little, a dollar or a shilling, they will do a work which will beneait the city and provide for the destitute.

Mr. Pomutus and other teachers and friends of the School as they call on the citizens for this object, we hope will be responded to with as much consideration and liberality as possible, for, means are expected from none, small sums from many will accomplish the object.

JOHN B. FARWELL,
SAM. HOARD,
J. D. BOOT,
A. D. TITTSWORTH.

A Correction.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: The daily press of the city notices the public in its issues of Monday, that a portion of the line of the Chicago and Chicago Air Line Railroad is in an unsafe condition, and that trains pass with difficulty over it.

Will you do us the justice to contradict this report. Our track is and has been, during the late heavy rains, in good order, and our trains are running regularly and on time.

Respectfully, E. FOLLETT,
General Ticket Agent.

State Fair—Horticultural Department.

[From the Prairie Farmer.]

When, at the call of country and a stormer duty, the proverbially peace loving horticulturist drops the budding-knife for the savage bayonet, and the sons of the farm leave the harvest field for the battle field, we have seen like Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning, *for me to* issue an "official call" for the assemblage of the brotherhood of Fleurs and Pomona, and bid you all to come up to Chicago, and have "a grand old time," and all that. And yet I do it, "every time," (as Dr. Warder has it.) And now on behalf of the Illinois Society of the State Agricultural Society, and as President of your own State organization, I earnestly invite you to our annual jubilee of labor and art, as in times past, and let us see if our coming together will not *help on the war* by showing us again of its grim appliance harmonizing with wreathed flowers etc. The blushing fruits we were wont to arrange on less solemn occasions.

Let Michigan come with her peaches; Wisconsin with her tardier summer fruits; our own glorious and patriotic "Egypt" with the dazzling apple and autumnal fruitage. Other country towns with *their* quota, and the "Chicago Gardeners" with their embellishments, and see if we don't have a "good time" of it—and some war talk, too—and as much pomological gossip as we please.

My word for it we will; and as I know that every true horticulturist feels a little daring, (and I am speaking to them rather than to a more reluctant and undecided class of visitors), it will be sufficient if I add this ample provision is made for your speciality—that the "Gardeners' Society" can always be counted on, and that my senior associate in the official management of our department, (all excellent and venerable William S. Wait, my old and steadfast friend), is charged by the State Society to see that you are fairly and liberally dealt by, and that all very well know that I am ever your friend and professional co-worker, JOHN A. KENNICOTT,
President Ill. State Horticultural Society.

The Grove, Ill., Aug. 26th, 1861.

An Unnecessary Annoyance.

There is one nuisance in existence within our hallowed walls—an intolerable, yet unnecessary nuisance, which cries aloud for abatement. I allude to the eternal, shrieking, deafening, excruciating scream of the locomotive whistle on our railroads, inside the city limits, that must be heard to be appreciated. Those only who live on any of our avenues or streets within two blocks of the lake shore railroad track and between North street and Ringold place can thoroughly comprehend the misapplication of steam as an irritative power.

Stand with me on the steps of one of our homes within the above limits on a beautiful evening—a party of ladies and gentlemen are chatting away, pleasantly, enjoying themselves, when at first sight of the dreaded monster, the comfortably commences to undergo a preliminary shaking of delicate nerves, an anguish, *tremolo* movement of every body's teeth, and a hopeless, nervous application of the hands to the ears to shut out the deafening scream. The agony continues for two or three minutes (quite long enough, I assure you) and then ends, leaving the sufferers weak, but thankful for the relief its termination affords.

Stocking by the bedside of a sick friend who was almost delirious, suffering under a burning fever, I have seen the spasmodic contracting of the nerves of the patient, painful, imploring expression of the eyes which spoke volumes, as the noisy, shrieking engine dashed by within a few rods of us, while my own nerves were scarcely less affected than his; and this occurs not once or twice, but thirty or forty times each *day and night*.

I am the last person to complain of any necessary evil, but this is a most disagreeable, and wholly useless annoyance, which can easily be discontinued. I would respectfully call the attention of the Railroad Companies who use the Illinois Central and Michigan Central track to this protest, made on behalf of all the residents within the limits above indicated, (or wherever the reformation is needed)—and ask them to abate the nuisance. USE THE BELL, gentlemen; it is far more agreeable, and fully as effective. We ask it on behalf of those to whom it is unendurable. If you will do so, we will vote you a vote of thanks at our next meeting. If you will not do it, we will be obliged to refer the matter to our City Council, and pray *their* action. The nuisance must be abolished. Think of it, gentlemen.—Superintendent.

J. G. S.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

REGULAR MEETING, MONDAY, Aug. 26.

Present—Mayor Rumsey and Ald. Colby, Boland, Hoyt, Wright, Byrne, Sweet, Ryerson, Foss, Holden, Cobb, Hubbard, Harvey, Prindeville, Perkins, Lieb, and Comisky.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication from Mayor Rumsey was presented, rest ecting the collection of the rents of the school lands, passed at the last meeting, which authorized a reduction of 40 per cent. 50 rents for two years. The Mayor recommended a reconsideration, urging that the reduction was too great. On such reconsideration a vote called gave ayes 20, nays 2.

Ald. Comisky moved that the reduction be 30 per cent. for two years.

Ald. Law moved the reduction continue until the improvement of Dearborn street be finished, be it one or two years.

Ald. Prindeville presented a petition from certain School land tenants on Dearborn street asking the 40 per cent. reduction in their rents until the street is improved.

The amendment fixing the reduction at 35 per cent was carried unanimously.

Several petitions from parties asking for reduction of taxes or fixed by the assessors were presented, and on motion of Alderman Prindeville referred back to the assessors, to be reported on at the meeting to be held to-night when the assessment roll will be received.

A communication from the Claims Commissioners reported claims of De Golyer and McMahon at $1,000 with interest from 1856. Referred to Finance Committee, with power. $1,000.43 to John McBean for improvements on Lasalle, South Water, Randolph, North Wells, near Kinzie street; also on Clark, near Kinzie street. Similarly referred.

Communication from Sam McKay respecting the Board of Trade Association on Sunday ordinance, was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Communication from J. D. Webster respecting the bridge to be built to S. Lloyd's. Referred to Sewerage Board, was presented and ordered filed.

A communication from Hon. Jer. Dr. O. H. Tiffany to attend the First Clark street Methodist Church on the Fast Day, according to the proclamation of the President of the United States. Accepted.

A petition from a fireman, E. Frankenthal, for a diploma as a volunteer fireman. Was carried.

A communication from the Board of Public Works to report on the petition from Kendall to Green Bay street, reported that it will cost over $1,800, and is not asked for by three-fourths of the property owners.

Ald. Foss of Finance Committee presented an ordinance respecting the appropriation made at the last meeting in the one mill tax, and recommended such modification of it as should give $30,000 to the Board of Trade, and $10,000 to the Harbor, also $600 for Life Boats; also to make the tax one mill, and set aside one mill thereof for the support of families of volunteers.

The Mayor explained that the regiments and companies in the field are entirely destitute of arms, and, under these circumstances, some money ought to be appropriated for them. Carried unanimously.

Report of Judge Douglas's Funeral. Ald. Foss moved that the expenses of the funeral of Senator Douglas be paid, the whole expense being $1,254.84. The report adopted.

Moved that the Auditor pay the bills as reported. Carried.

A report from Board of Public Works was presented by Ald. Botsford recommending the deepening and widening of the river at Van Buren street bridge.

Ald. Colby moved a special Committee of Three to investigate the matter, and that the report be laid over and printed.

Ald. Botsford read the ordinance of '58, respecting the improvement of the C. loop River.

Ald. Law followed, in which several aldermen participated. Alds. Hoyt and Prindeville sustained the report.

Ald. Foss stated that the Board of Supervisors would create a one mill tax for military purposes which will be one-half the tax, will give a fund of $70,000.

The measure was carried.

Ald. Byrne was in favor of the improvement. Also, Ald. Prindeville and Ald. Hoyt.

Ald. Hubbard stated that most of the property owners were in favor of postponing the improvement until next May.

Ald. Farwell stated that this street was in a most deplorable condition, and needed the improvement, and persons were in favor of the improvement, and persons were in favor of it.

Laid over and printed.

Also, the Sewerage Board, a recommendation to improve South Water street from Dearborn to River street. Carried unanimously.

Also, from the same Board, recommending the introduction of private drains in the improvements, and to collect the amount from the owners. Carried.

A monthly statement of the Comptroller presented and ordered to be filed.

Ald. Myers moved that it be laid on the table. Carried.

It was then moved that a Committee of three, Holden, Cobb and Hoyt, be appointed to investigate the motion. Carried.

Ald. Hubbard moved that $25 be appropriated for each of the bridges for bells. Laid over to be printed.

The report of S. D. Ward, School Agent, respecting receipts and disbursements was presented and ordered filed.

Ald. Hoyt reported on the subject of paving Monroe street and recommended McAdam instead of Mount Joliet gravel.

Ald. Hubbard presented a petition respecting the improvement of Monroe street in opposition to the McAdam and in favor of Mount Joliet gravel, by the property owners representing 1,50 feet on Monroe street.

Ald. Hubbard stated that there were certain parties interested in the Mount Joliet gravel which occasioned this movement in favor of it.

Ald. Hubbard stated that L. C. F. Freer and J. M. Adsit wanted the gravel, and if such man wanted a sand road he would vote for it. (Laughter.)

Ald. Myers was in favor of macadamizing, in preference to the Mount Joliet gravel.

The amendment was adopted, substituting macadamizing for Mount Joliet gravel. The Improvements will date from Clark to State street.

The ordinance was lost.

Ald. Byrne moved to reconsider the amendment.

Ald. Comisky moved that the Mayor make his appointments in accordance with the city charter.

Ald. Byrne, in a non-committal manner stating he had made all the appointments he intended, and he should not be prevailed on to make others, he should bring it before the next Council.

Ald. Comisky wished to know if we had a City Comptroller, and if he would be elected, or declaring the office vacant, and called for the ayes and noes.

Ald. Colby read the city ordinance respecting appointments.

The appointment of the Aldermen of the Tenth Ward was lost.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow evening.

MILITARY MATTERS.

☞ Col. John F. Farnsworth having returned from Washington, is taking immediate steps to organize his Regiment of Cavalry.

He has directed his law partner, J. L. Bevingtom to raise a company.

Headquarters at the office of Farnsworth & Bevridge, room, No. 11, McCormick's Building.

"Engineer Regiment of the West."

CAPT. DAVIDS'S COMPANY OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.—The members of this company are ordered to appear at the Headquarters of the company, old Custom House building, foot of Lasalle street near South Water street, on Wednesday, August 28th, at 4 o'clock precisely, for drill. Mechanics and all able bodied men wishing to join this company must do so immediately, as the company is ordered to St. Louis, and leave this week. Pay to mechanics $18 per month and 40 cents extra. For privates, $13 per month and 25 cents extra. Apply to order.

A. J. DAVIDS, Captain.

☞ Volunteers wanted for Company K, 19th Regiment, now at Cairo, Colonel McArthur commanding. Company is full, and ready to march, and has been mustered in and will probably see active service as early as any battalion in the field.

The pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates has been raised $3 per month, which, together with bounties and allowances, make the pay about equal to a mechanic's wages. Recruits are sent to Cairo free of charge. Good inducements are offered to those wishing to join the above regiment will bear in mind that privates receive an additional pay of fifty cents per day to enlist their discharge at the end of the war.

Cor. J. W. WILSON, Commander.

P. O. Box 2000.

P. S.—Mechanics or active laborers wishing to enroll their names can do so by calling at headquarters. tf.

Kansas Brigade.

Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

RECRUITS FOR KANSAS BRIGADE.—Full complete, squads or single recruits are wanted for this department of service. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished, as soon as reported to me and accepted. No department of the service can be more inviting to the young men who desire to serve our common country. Arms and equipments are ready for distribution on arrival of recruits at Fort Leavenworth.

For information apply to James H. Mills, Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago, or to to the subscriber at Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, for two weeks. H. F. SICKLER,
aug 21 9w* Recruiting Service K. B.

☞ Cook & McLain, 193 Clark street, are cleaning and dying ladies silks, shawls, &c., at the lowest possible prices.

GAS FIXTURES.—$80,000 worth of new styles must be sold within sixty days. 189 Lake street.
aug 20 9m H. M. WILMARTH.

☞ Church's Raspberry Jam, the best made, for sale only at 64 Lake street. au19-g340-9w

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. sb-15.

MARRIED.

On Monday morning, August 26th, at the residence of CHARLES R. THORPE, by the Rev. Isaac Lyon, CHARLES R. THORPE of Beloit, Wis., and MISS LENETTE MOORE, of Chicago.

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE.

The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY,

Office—Room No. 2 Loomis Block, No. 4 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

BENJAMIN LOMBARD, Chicago, Illinois.
GEO. W. GAGE, Tremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
R. D. GILMAN, of H. D. Gilman & Co., Chicago, Ill.
FRANCIS B. PEABODY, Attorney at Law, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN W. FARWELL, of Cooley, Farwell & Co., Chicago, Ill.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Judge of the Superior Court.
JAMES H. WOODWORTH, Chicago, Illinois.
THOMAS HASKELL, of Haskell & Parker.
LEVI D. BOONE, Chicago, Ill.
LEVI STERNBERGH, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL SHARP, Boston, Mass.
DANIEL HEATH, Boston, Mass.
HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Boston, Mass.
HARRISON GRAY OTIS, Jr., Boston, Mass.
HARRISON GRAY OTIS, 3d, Boston, Mass.
HENRY SARGENT, Boston, Mass.
OLIVER WHITTAKER, of Henderson & Whittaker, New York.

BENJ. LOMBARD, President.
VAN H. HIGGINS, Vice President.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Secretary.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, 1861.

The demand for currency is still active and the rates of exchange continue steady at par to ¼ per cent. prem. Gold is in good demand at ¼@¾ per cent. prem., with rather a limited supply for the requirements.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are to-day's quotations of stocks and bonds in New York:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	81	81
Galena	83¾	83¾
Rock Island	41¾	41
Burlington	41	41
Illinois Central	54¾	54¾
Cleveland and Toledo	29¾	—
Erie	20¾	20¾
Tennessee 6s	45¾	45¾
Missouri 6s	42	42
Virginia 6s	51	51¼
North Carolina 6s	55	—

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.—The *World* of Saturday says money is in more active demand, and loans on call range from 5@6 per cent. Mercantile paper was scarce.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market in New York is firmer. Commercial bills were in brisk demand on Friday last at 106¾@107.

MILWAUKEE MONEY MARKET.—Aug. 26.—Last week witnessed no material change in monetary matters. Exchange was in good supply throughout the week, the banks buying at 4@¼ ₰ cent. prem. Towards the close it was rather weak, ¼ ₰ cent. being the out-the price paid by the banks, and nearly all buying of outside parties at 4¼@4¾. Business quiet, and currency plenty. Gold 5@5¼ ₰ cent. prem. *Sentinel.*

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.—The *Gazette* of this morning contains the following:

Bankers had a very quiet day on Saturday—inactive in every branch and particular. As regards currency, the supply continues equal to the offerings of good paper, and the latter met ready sale at 1@1½ per cent., small paper and that not first-class, 2@3 per cent. There are not many buyers at even the inside figure, but the offerings are largely distributed. The security being a favorite one to hold. Exchange is steady at par to ¼ per cent. prem.

LAND WARRANTS.—The decision of the Secretary of the Interior, that warrants assigned in blank were void, caused much excitement among the holders of land warrants, who supposed that their property had been changed into so much waste paper. The decision, however, was intended only for the bona fide holders of warrants that may have been stolen.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 24, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'ly bu.
Canal	1,000	6000	20927			
G. & C. U. R. R.	1464	36852	16714	710	252	64
C. & R. I. R. R.	3662	81800	8758	1000	350	
C. & A. R. R.	1000	15000		2000	350	
C. B. & Q. R. R.	3570	17797	30125	65	300	
C. M. & St. P. R. R.	616	6000	1020	50		
C. & A. R. R.	1200	4400	2000			
Total	9440	128256	213134	3825	1252	64

	Live Grain			Beef	
	Hogs. No.	Cattle. No.	Sheep. No.	Hides Wool. lbs.	Tal. No.
Canal	1179				
G. C. U. R. R.		2079	14		
C. & R. I. R. R.			1200	62	
C. & A. R. R.			1000	60	
C. B. & Q. R. R.		1326	1000	200	
C. M. & St. P. R. R.	1973	1105	1000	800	
C. & A. R. R.	500		2500	6107	241
Total	3652	3184	6714	7169	241

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'ly bu.
To Buffalo	1500	48000	126116			
To Owego		10000	10000			
Ft Coltrone			10000			
Total	1500	48000	151116			

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE AUG. 20, 1861.

	Lumber, M.	Shingles, m.	Pine, M.	Salt, bbls.	Fish, pkgs.	Apples, brls.	Potatoes, bu.
Receipts	1,085,000	1,958,000	51	34	30	10	200
Shipments	1,000,000	90,000					

Timber, ft. 15,000
Lead, lbs. 5,000
Wool, lbs. 6,000

Flour, brls 5,000
Wheat, bu. 110,709
Corn, bu. 20,000
Oats, bu. 2,000

The receipts of produce to-day were again very heavy, and under a scarcity of vessels and lower prices in New York, the leading markets were dull and lower.

The Flour market was be lower, with a fair inquiry for shipment to Boston and Philadelphia, with sales of upwards of 3,000 bbls, at $4.75@4.90 for choice white winter extras; $4.60@4.75 for low grade to choice spring extra; and $3.75@3.90 for superfine—the market closing weak.

The market for Spring wheat, owing to higher freights and lower prices in New York, was quite irregularly depressed, and prices close at a decline of 3@5c per bushel. Winter wheat was in fair request and a shade easier. About 100,000 bushels of all kinds changed hands, at 85c for No. 1 White; 78c for No 2 White; 70@80½c for No 1 Red; 70c for No 2 Red; 65c for Rejected Red; 69@69½c for No. 1 Spring; 59@60½c for No 2 Spring; and 50@51c for Rejected Spring.

The Corn market was